CULTIVATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

Office over No. 29, State Street.

VATOR.

H. C. MERRIAM, Editor.

Entrance in Congress Square.

VOLUME 3. BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1841. NUMBER 39.

BOSTON CULTIVATOR.

Pubished Saturday Mornings, by OTIS BREWER, No. 29 State St. entrance in Congress Square.

TERMS, $2 00 in advance.—If payment is delayed six months (at which time all subscriptions are considered due,) $2 50 will be charged.

Any subscribers wish their papers stopped they notify me to that effect and at the time their subscription expires. Every subscriber will be held responsible for the payment of his paper so long as it is sent to him to the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place wherever he may have ordered it, until I am legally notified to the contrary.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Proprietor.

All letters and papers (POSTAGE PAID) must be addressed to OTIS BREWER, Proprietor of the Cultivator, Boston, Mass.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. For three insertions one square or less, 75 cts., over five, and not exceeding twelve $1 00; over nine, and not exceeding fourteen, one dollar; over fourteen, and not exceeding eighteen, one dollar sixth part of the above prices for each insertion after the three first.

Agricultural Department.

Further Progress.

A large meeting of the friends of American farmers, was held at the city of Washington on the 4th inst., in the afternoon, in the great entrance hall of the patent office, to take preliminary measures for the formation of a National Agricultural Society. The Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth Commissioner of Patents, a distinguished friend of agriculture, called the meeting to order, and moved that Solon Robinson, the original projector of the national society, a farmer of Indiana, be called to the chair. The motion of Mr Ellsworth was seconded by Mr Callan and carried by acclamation. Thereupon Messrs J. F. Callan and John A Smith were appointed secretaries. The following resolution was submitted by Mr Ellsworth, and after discussion, was unanimously adopted :

"Resolved, That the interest of Agriculture imperiously require the co-operation of its friends throughout the Union, to concentrate their efforts by the formation of a National Society, for the promotion of rational Industry, and "to elevate the character and standing of the cultivators of the American soil."

On motion of the Hon. A. O. Dayton it was

"Resolved, That [blank] be a committee to prepare a draft of a Constitution for a National Society of Agriculture, to be submitted to a meeting of the friends of such a society, from all parts of the union, to be held at the city of Washington on the second Wednesday of the ensuing session of Congress.

On motion of the Hon. T. S. Smith, it was

Resolved, That the chairman fill the blank in the last resolution with the name of one gentleman from the District of Columbia, and one from each State and Territory.

On motion of Mr Ellsworth, Resolved, That the name of the chairman of this meeting be added to the committee for drafting the constitution.

The chairman announced the names of the following gentlemen as the committee: Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, District of Columbia; Hon. James M. Garnett, Va.; Hon. Chilton Allen, Kentucky; Hon. Oliver H. Smith, Indiana; Hon. Thomas S. Mather, Illinois; Hon. Lewis F. Linn, Missouri; Hon. Francis H. Gordon, Tennessee; M. W. Philips, Esq., Mississippi; Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, Alabama; Hon Alex. Mouton, Louisiana; Hon. Wm. S. Fulton, Arkansas; Hon. Augustus C. Dodge, Iowa; Gov. James D. Doty, Wisconsin; Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, Michigan; Wm P. Kinzer, Esq., Pennsylvania; Edmund D. Morriss, Esq., New Jersey; Hon. James W. Thompson, Delaware; Hon. John S. Skinner, Maryland; Hon. Edmund Deberry, North Carolina; Hon. Francis W. Pickens, South Carolina; Hon. Hon. C. Dawson, Georgia; Gov. Call, Florida; Caleb N. Bement, Esq., N. Y.; Hon. Solomon W. Jewett, Esq, Vermont; Hon. Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire; Hon George Evans, Maine; B. V. French, Esq. Massachusetts; Wm C. Chapin, Esq., Rhode Island; Hon. Thomas B. Osborn, Connecticut.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

SOLON ROBINSON, *Chairman.*

J. F. CALLAN, } *Secretaries.*
J. A. SMITH. }

Washington City, Sept. 4th, 1841.

Farmers thus it appears, that this great work is fairly immotion, and the objects of the association are briefly stated in Mr. Ellsworth resolution and in our next we will present our views at large on this subject.

CHEAP WHEAT. Mr John Robinson, an eminent farmer in Indiana, states that wheat can be raised with profit in the valley of the Wabash, for fifty cts per bushel.

Who is the Good Farmer?

We say of lawyers, that any dunce may win a good cause; but that the need of praise is due to him only who manages well and wins a bad one. We may say the same of a farmer; little credit is due to him, as a good manager, who upon the exhausting principle, obtains great crops from a good soil—his land continually deteriorating. But the farmer who, upon a bad soil gets good crops, and continues to improve his land, by draining, manuring and alternating his crops, is entitled to our highest commendation.

We supposed the old notion long ago exploded in this State, that in time of drouth, it was *well* to have ground covered with weeds to protect the earth from the influence of the sun.

A day or two since in our travels, we had occasion to step into a field where a farmer was digging his potatoes, and observing that his potatoes were very small, and weedy, we asked him if his crop would not have been better if he had kept down the weeds? "No Sir," said he, I think not. I think in a "dry time, that weeds prevent the earth from drying up." Well sir, we think you in error. Land in tillage kept clean, and often stirred with the plough or cultivator resists drouth the longest. These numerous weeds are moderate drinkers, and by taking too many on board, you have put your crop on short rations. Your crop ought not to divide its food with weeds. This is a part of the old system of husbandry which finds but few friends among our intelligent farmers.

What is Book Farming?

The editor of the Quarterly Journal answers the question as follows :—

"Book farming, we know, is not in favor with farmers, otherwise we should find admittance into every farmers library, and every farmer (in Scotland) has a library. But although we know and therefore admit, that no man can be made a farmer by book, we cannot, admit that the best farmer cannot, may not, at times, find useful hints in a book. The best farmer cannot know every article of practice which is followed in every part of the country; and as most practices are discovered by what is called chance or accident, it is clear that the discovery cannot generally be made known until it is disseminated abroad. A farmer who travels, appreciates the information which he receives in conversation with farmers, and by observation of field labor. Such a farmer possesses advantages over him who always remains at home, that is, within the circle of his markets. Now the object of an agricultural book, and particularly of an agricultural periodic. Work, is at stated times, to carry hints, suggestions or discoveries, important or unimportant, to the home of the farmer, that he who loves to stay at home may posses the advantages of him who at times travels abroad, and he who travels abroad may compare what he has seen, with what he reads, and decide which practice is best suited to his particlar pupose; or perhaps when comparing the hints of others, he may himself discover a practice superior to them all. In this manner a good agricultural work is the means of disseminating through the country practices which would be confined to the district which gave them birth. Its principal aim should be to be a good work, that is, replete with suggestions of sense, and with confirmation of experience. The collection and presentation of these desiderata, is attended with much trouble and expense, and unless the labor is appeciated and encouraged, it is impossible to use the means to collect the most valuable kind of information for presentation."

RELATIVE VALUE OF PLASTER AND ASHES FOR CORN. I took three rows in a small piece of corn beside my garden, and put a handful of ashes on each hill of one, a teaspoonfull of plaster on each hill of another, and the third I left without putting on any of either. I cultivated them all alike, hoeing them twice. During the season some pigs got in and rooted up one end of the rows, leaving but about five rods of each that came to maturity. In the fall I husked the rows as far as they had not been injured and weighed the ears of each :—

Weight of the ashed row,	49 3-4
" plastered row,	48 1-2
Weight of the row which was neither plastered nor ashed,	41 1-2

The ground was green-sward turned over in the spring; the soil clay, inclined to a loam. [American Farmer.

Farmers, now is the time to put the plough into all, or a part of that old pasture. Turn it over—sow on your clover in the spring. It is the best thing you can do with them, whether rough or smooth

Fruit Trees.

Transplanting.

When trees are removed for the purpose of being transplanted, their roots should, if possible, be fresh and entire.—If these precautions have been omitted, their whole bodies and roots must be immersed in fresh water during twenty-four hours; and their tops must be lessened in proportion to the loss their roots have sustained. The sources by which they derive the nourishment which they receive from the earth, being diminished, the whole sap of the tree, and even its vitality, would otherwise pass off by transpiration.

October and November, and immediately after the first frosts have arrested vegetation, is esteemed the best season of all for transplanting trees. The peach, the plum, the cherry and evergreen trees do especially well, when planted early in autumn. But where circumstances render it necessary, transplanting may be deferred till spring.

Where trees are transplanted in autumn the earth becomes duly consolidated at their roots, and they are ready to vegetate with the first advancement of spring.

The holes for receiving the trees, should be dug from four to six feet in diameter, according to the size of the trees usually transplanted, and eighteen inches deep; the yellow subsoil should be cast out to this depth and replaced at the bottom with rich soil mixed with a portion of manure. The tree should generally be set about two inches deeper than it was before, but not deeper than this; the fibers should spread horizontally in their natural position, and the soil intimately and compactly placed about their roots; manure may be placed above and beneath, and on every side but ought never to be suffered to come in contact with the roots, as it is liable in this case to corrupt and injure them; finish by treading the ground very hard. When evergreen trees are set, it is generally considered indispensable to pour a few gallons of water around the tree previous to treading hard the earth; finish earthing and tread hard an hour afterwards. This is an excellent and safe mode with regard to any tree.

We venture to assert, that there are no products of the farm, that afford more pleasure and profit on the amount invested, than well cultivated orchards. After fruit trees begin to bear, with careful pruning and manuring, with a little pleasant labor, every farmer may receive a handsome income at a trifling annual expense. Those little, neat and beautiful villages, based on the various branches of the mechanic arts, and manufactures, with which I am happy to say, the whole surface of New-England is literally dotted over, are truly home markets for all our fruit. While the increased facilities for communication with our large cities, enable farmers to send off their fruit at a great distance without damage.

There is a small farm in West Cambridge of about sixty acres, from which, the sale of apples alone amounts to $2000 per annum, and the trees on this farm are not over twenty years old. The owner of this farm was not governed by the foolish notion, that he who sets out an orchard, is necessarily laboring for posterity. He has made his last days his happiest and most profitable. He now can enjoy a green old age, exempt from that severe labor, which hoed and grain crops require.

This is an example calculated to arouse our farmers to immediate action in the transplanting and cultivating their orchards.

In the rapid progress of manufactures and the mecichan arts, field laborers have become scarce and wages high, considering the relative price of products. Few of our educated sons will stick to the plough—therefore *economy of labor* becomes a great consideration with all farmers.

Not long since, we were in a an unaddorned garden of a mechanic, full of the very best of fruit—peaches, pears, plums, grapes, apples, all in abundance. He was then plucking his fine, large Bartlett pears from his two years old scions to prevent their breaking.

We said to him, sir, your garden must be very profitable. 'Yes, sir says he—from that early pear tree I have sold $25 dollars worth of fruit this season.'

Where my garden now stands, seventeen years ago there were no trees growing except wild alders, and within that time, I have done what you see in the way of fruit.

As soon as I purchased this lot of ground, I resolved to have all the best fruit that would grow in our climate. I immediately set myself a twork and the result you see before you.

Farmers, procrastinate no longer—now, *now* is the time. Set out this fall or next spring that orchard you have so long been talking of. Let the land lay well up to the sun—be under a high state of cultivation. If the subsoil is hard, and almost impervious to water, and the land rather wet at times, put through the subsoil plough, or dig out the hard subsoil under your trees and supply its place with rich loam and soil.

Let your trees be well protected from the ravages of cattle, and the land be kept in tillage for several years—or all the time according to the nature of your fruit.

We are not prepared to recommend transplanting in the fall in preference to the spring. In the country, farmers are very busy in the spring, and can hardly find time to collect their trees, &c. On most of our farms there are many fine trees growing wild. These, there is time in the fall to dig up carefully and transplant—and may hereafter be grafted.

If trees are transplanted around mowing fields, a narrow strip should be kept under cultivation till the trees get well to bearing—and then the surface of the ground should be kept loose for two feet around the root of the tree, and three bushels of fine compost put round each tree in the fall, and spread round carefully in the spring; without this care it is in vain to expect fair marketable fruit.

If you intend to get your trees from a nursery, you can get better trees in the fall. They should not be large—from 5 to 7 feet high. The trees should be taken up with much more care than they are usually taken up in your absence, by hired men at our large nurseries. They should be taken up with the roots as entire as possible, the broken roots cut off smooth—and the remaining roots placed down in their natural directions, and we think no lower in the ground than they were found; and no potatoes should be planted about the trees in the spring to starve them out—or manure put about the roots. In the fall, great care should be taken not to have the roots touched with the frost when they are taken up for transplanting and at no time is it best to let them remain long out of the ground. It is well enough to put coarse chaff or fine damp straw about the trees on the surface of the ground in the spring, but this will not do in the fall, for it will attract mice, which will injure trees very much by gnawing and girdling them.

Young farmers, anticipate the faltering step—the diminished strength of age—and lay *now* the foundation for an income from your farms, which shall leave you leisure enough in a lvanced life for social and religious enjoyments, while it will enable you, as it were, to live over again the brightest hopes and most useful periods of your lives. [ED.

PRESERVING EGGS. A Mr Jayne, of Yorkshire, England, obtained a patent for the following receipt for preserving eggs, which we think worthy of trial :

One bushel of quick lime, 32 ounces of salt, 8 ounces of cream of tartar.

Mix the same together with as much water as will reduce the compositions to such a consistency that an egg when put into it will swim.

By this method, it is said eggs have been kept sound two years.

An Artesian well is now in progress at Southampton, England, which has already reached the depth of three hundred and forty-four feet. The soil, at this depth, is hard clay, having the appearance of dark colored rock, but softens on exposure to the air.

The Cattle Show at Worcester, will be on the 13th of October next. The society in this county have exerted a great influence throughout New England, and have prosecuted their business with a spirit becoming men enlisted in a great enterprise—strangers from other states have been attracted to their shows—they will have a great gathering this fall.

Experiment in Harvesting Corn.

On the 16th of September we selected thirty-two hills of corn—being a good sample of two acres—in four contiguous rows, eight hills in a row, and topped them in the old way.

We selected thirty-two hills in like manner, adjoining the preceding, which we cut at the roots, and stooked, at the same time.

And we left thirty-two hills adjoining the last, to ripen on the entire stalk.

The three parcels were apparently alike.

On the 9th of October, we picked, husked and weighed each parcel separately.—The weight, and number of ears, of all descriptions, were as follows :—

No. 1 standing,	weighed 62½,	and had 138 ears.	
No. 2 cut up,	" 63,	" 115	"
No. 3 topped	" 55½,	" 135	"

We then equalised the number of ears, by taking four from No. 1, and ten from No 2, leaving 135 in each. The weight was then as follows :

No. 1 standing	61½ pounds.
No. 2 cut up	60½ "
No. 3 topped	55½ "

The field having been planted precisely three feet distant between the rows, and about two and a half feet the other way, would average 5,808 hills on the acre.—The acre would, therefore, according to the above results, give the following product in pounds :

The standing corn	10,616 pounds.
The cut up "	10,436 "
The topped "	9,982 "

It follows, that the loss by topping an acre would be 634 pounds; do. by cutting up 181 pounds; and that cutting up has an advantage over topping of 450 pounds, independent of the important gain in the forage.

We then shelled a bushel, which required 78 pounds in the ear—the grain weighing 54 pounds and the cobs 24 pounds.—When perfectly dry the corn weighed 60 to 62 pounds. Dividing the total pounds per acre by 78—the number of pounds of ears required for a bushel of shelled corn—the product in bushels, under the different modes of management, would be as follows :—

Standing corn,	136 bushels	8 pounds
Cut up "	133 "	87 "
Topped "	127 "	76 "

Deduct ten per cent for shrinkage, on drying to a merchantable condition, and the product would then be as follows, omitting fractions :

The standing corn per acre	122 bushels
The cut up do "	120 "
The topped do "	115 "

That our patrons may understand the cause of this great product, it will be only necessary for us to state, that in our mode of planting we produce on an acre, if there are no deficiencies, as there need not be if plenty of seed is put in, 23,232 stalks, which on the assumption that each stalk produces an ear, and that the ears average a gill each, which is much under the mark with the Dutton corn, the product would be about 90 bushels. The southern corn, at four and a half feet distance, two stalks in in a hill, would give only about 4,300 stalks; now supposing this to be the Baden variety, giving four ears on a stalk, the total number of ears would be but 17,200 on the acre, or about 6,000 ears, or gills, less than our Dutton crop, with one ear on a stalk.

The above experiment is supposed to have been made by the late Judge Buel, the most distinguished american farmer of his day. We do not recommend his mode of planting or the dutton corn to New-England farmers generally, since it requires more keep than some smaller and earlier varieties better adapted to our climate and soil. Land must be very rich indeed to make it safe and profitable to attemp to feed so many stalks to the acre as were supposed to grow in this instance.—Our farmers can test this experiment for themselves hereafter.

Farmers have not yet gathered up all their coarse grass, vegetable rubbish and other stuff for manure, let us get this done before harvesting.

[From the Western Farmer.]

Fall Ploughing.

The "Practical Farmer" says, the more scientific opinion is in favor of *fall* ploughing, because to the action of air and moisture, it adds to that of *frost*, whose sceptic or dividing quality is second only to that of the plough itself. In clay soils the preparation should never be omitted; because on those the action of the frost is greater, and because one ploughing of *this* kind, may save two in the *spring*, when time is every thing.

The Monthly Genesee Farmer, vol. 1, page 180, in an article on this subject, says:—

1st. It is one of the established principles of philosophical agriculture, that the soil derives much of its productive property from the air, and that chemical changes and combinations are constantly going on, by which fertility is much increased. These alterative effects of the atmosphere, and these changes of the qualities of the soil, are the more active and efficient as new surfaces are exposed to new action. For instance, much greater quantities of carbonic gas will be absorbed by a given surface of earth, if the earth is frequently stirred, than if it was allowed to remain with a single saturated surface. Ploughing, by exposing new surfaces to the action of the atmosphere must be productive of essential benefit; and as fall ploughing generally takes place after crops which have partially exhausted the surface of some of its nutritive and absorbent qualities, its service in aid of spring crops is greatly enhanced.

2d. There is always on land more or less grass, weeds, stubble, or other vegetable matters convertible into mould by fermentation and decomposition, a process which is greatly aided by being turned under the surface of the earth. Fall ploughing renders such substances much sooner available in advancing the growth of crops, than they would be if left uncovered during the winter, independent of the great loss necessarily sustained by the washing away of the lighter materials and their dispersion by the winds.

3d. Nothing acts more efficiently on moist soils in promoting vegetation, than high pulverization; and fall ploughing adds this operation most essentially. Lands that if ploughed in the spring only, will remain in large cakes or lumps, defying the efforts of the farmer to reduce them suitably, will, if ploughed in the fall, be found loosened in texture and fitted for early operations in the spring of the year. Frost is the most efficient disintegrator of the soil with which the agriculturist is acquainted, and he should avail himself of its valuable labors in all practicable cases.

4th. The earlier the ground can be prepared for the suitable reception of spring crops, such as corn, spring wheat and barley, the better it will be found for the cultivator; and in nine cases out of ten, early sown crops are the heaviest and most productive.

5th. Ploughing land acts more effectually in destroying insects than any other mode of treatment, and fall ploughing for this purpose is preferable to any other. Those insects which produce the most mischief to the farmer, such as the fly, cut worm, grub, &c., cannot resist the frost of our winters, if prematurely exposed to its action by a fall ploughing.—The cut worm which accumulates in such numbers in old meadows and pastures, is thus destroyed, and crops planted on them saved.

Lastly—Our summers are so limited in duration, that unless the time allotted to vegetation is fully occupied by the growth and ripening of plants, the certain failure of crops may be anticipated. Hence the farmer usually is more hurried by his work in the spring than he ought to be, in order to avoid having his crops caught by the frost and snow. It should be the object of the farmer to have his necessary labor as nearly equalized through the season as possible, and thus avoid all pressures at inconvenient seasons of the year. Experience shows that the farmer in most cases, has more leisure hours in the fall of the year than at any other time, and he who would work it right, should employ this time in advancing his next spring's work, for such fall ploughing emphatically is, and thus preventing the pressure of business then usually felt.

On soils very porous, those composed of gravel or sand, in which, for the want of a retentive sub-stratum manures are apt to sink, and their good effects to be lost; or on lands liable to be washed, as side hills, where the finer particles of the soil are in danger of being carried off by every rain, or the melting of the snow, fall ploughing may not be admissible, but on most others we are confident its adoption will be attended with beneficial effects.

Substitute for Spaying.

The old method of gelding sows is not only very cruel, but quite disagreeable to the operator as well as dangerous to fat animals. Now sir, the modus operandi in this neighborhood, as practiced by myself lately but much longer by others, is simply this: For convenience, use a common goose quill for a tube, cutting off smoothly the small end, the other shaped as for a tooth-pick, to be used as a handle; then pass the small end down the vagina two inches or more, (according to the size of the animal,) through which drop six or seven shot, say No. 3, and your work is complete. Nothing can be more simple, innocent, or efficacious.

Should you think the above worth making known, you can publish it. Very respectfully your obedient servant.

[N.Y. Cul. ED. B. WITHERS.

We have known much time and money wasted in attempts to fatten Sows, not with pig. They are bad and very irregular feeders. The above treatment of these animals may be of great service to many of our farmers in the country. Though it offends delicacy, its utility justifies us in giving it a place in our columns. Spaying is a cruel and barbarous operation.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25, 1841

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

The Mechanic's Fair.

Thus far the rush has been tremendous. Over seven thousand tickets were sold the first two days.—This exhibition affords at a single glance a very accurate idea of the condition of our mechanic arts, and manufactures, while it assures the patriot, that there is *little need* of any aid from the mother country in these matters.

The very numerous specimens of female industry, of every description, presented on this occasion, do the highest honor to the ladies, and unless their partners brush up a little, they will have to yield the sole possession of the Hall another year to them.

Examples too numerous to mention, show great skill, taste and judgment in their conception and execution—so but a few of which have we time to allude. There was an embroidered table-cloth by Mrs. Eliza Williams, 73 years old, wicked from the flowers growing in her own garden in Deerfield. This would have been a good letter of recommendation for a miss of seventeen. Miss Mary Leavitt, aged 13 years, has done better if much credit in a similar article she presented. Mrs. Wetmore made a very fair representation for the ladies of Lowell. Miss Mary Leonard of Oxford, and Miss Jackson of Plymouth, presented some beautiful baskets of Rye Straw, which showed conclusively that even in Mass. we can raise good rye, and that they were the girls to do it. Then there was a fine sample of Sewing Silk, by a lady in N. H., 74 years old, using native machinery, and winding on a common wheel. Then came that beautiful cape made of Peacock's feathers, by Mrs. Jewett, of Boston. We think if the lady had been present, she would have attracted our attention.—There was also, that splendid Counterpane of Mrs. M. Stevens, of Boston. This lady is rather partial, she placed the bud of our banner, as large as life, in the centre—for this she has our thanks—she has proved, that some ladies in the country are strangers to the needle. Miss Lucy Ewett, Weymouth, and Miss L. W. Cushing, have done the handsome thing in this line. A large and splendid map of palestine, 5 feet by 7—done wholly with a pen, by Miss E. A. Reed, Boston, was very arrogantly and skillfully executed. We should have long had to have noticed the thousand and one other articles of taste and fancy presented by the ladies, but we were turned away by the disappointment of beauty and fashion which was rushing through the Hall, and calling "ladies ribbon," to view the distant marks of the lords of the Nation. Of these we can take but a general view. First, Manufactures. There was a great display of American Silk, from the different New England states, we thought, it was very a discriminating Senator leaning over and admiring them, that he mustered to himself—what a pity the dress and of government is not as strongly exhibited for the benefit of agriculture and manufactures, as it is to encourage Rail road improvements, by admitting rail road iron duty free! In a very few years the annual importation of $20,000,000 in silks would find an end.

The attachment of Napoleon to fairs of agriculture, the arts and sciences, are the primal cause of the present unexampled prosperity of France, and their distant results have embalmed his name in the memory of his grateful countrymen, and entombed his ashes in her soil.

The different companies of Lowell, presented many varieties of their goods, which showed she was properly styled the Manchester of America. The thick woollen Diamond cloths of the Northampton Company were very fine and not surpassed of their kind. Then came the goods of the Middlesex Co. Lowell, presented by Messrs. Lawrence and Stone. They were namely fancy Cassimeres and superfine Broadcloths. Few beheld them without sighing for a new one. We think John Bull will find some uncomfortable comparisons in woollens in our market. There were also here the Bannets from the Ballard Vale Co. Andover, presented by John Medford & Co. all admired, and the inquiries asked price.

Agricultural implements were here in a few, and that in the opinion of the writer. Buckminster's, Fale's, and Brickhelder's Cultivators. The saw manufactured by Priest and Moore in Lowell, get of their relative merits pardonable must judge for themselves. We believe at the very next occasion to arise ourselves of labor saving machinery. If farmers would adopt such aids as readily as men engaged in other branches of business, we should be in less danger of the expense of raising our crops. The improved machines for thrashing and cleaning grain, by Leland and Sabin, Medford, Massachusetts, would cost $140, without the horse power—with horse power $80. A neighborhood could remove each one yearly the same, or a similar machine purchased.

The usual number of ploughs and ploughs were present in competition. The prize steel plough of Priest and Moore attracted the attention of farmers. We have never seen any reason to differ from the opinion expressed by the committee selected from the State and County Societies, including in its number the most experienced and practical farmers of the whole State, such as the Hon. John Welles, W. Clark, Jr. North Hampton, and the Rev. Mr. Putnam of Danvers, the present able editor of the New England Farmer, and others—as to the relative merits of the plough.

The Mechanic Art was here exhibited in a thousand wonderful, curious and useful ways.—Here was the Knitting machine in full operation, [illegible] at the rate of 10 pairs socks—12 pairs do. in a single day. One man can tend two machines. Very [illegible] this is a frightful enemy to knitting-[illegible] from M'Intire & Fuller, Portsmouth. Also a Cork Cutting machine from West New Berry, [illegible] made a cask from prepared bark in one minute. Also a Card machine, an improvement on Wheelwright's, making cards with great despatch punching the holes in the leather, taking the wire from a reel, cutting, bending and sticking it so rapidly that the operation was as invisible to the beholder as the result was touching.

Danton, the penman was here also, with his various and beautiful specimens in writing, and stylographic drawing. The Lord's prayer was intelligably written on a line about eight inches in length. His off hand specimens were truly astonishing.

There was here also, a picture true to life, of a farm yard, cow and pigs, drawn wholly with a pen, which attracted much notice.

A specimen of Oil of Bark, for cleaning harnesses and carriages, attracted the attention of practical men. Its wonderful power to restore strength, beauty and brilliancy to old leather, was illustrated on the spot, to the surprise of all. It is to be seen at 166 Washington street, at Hatch's.

The Wax Figures representing the Lord's Supper, by Mrs. Polby, was beautifully conceived, produced a deep impression upon the spectators and was constantly surrounded by a crowd of admirers.

We have no time to describe the mammoth cakes which are here offered to be sold to the visitors. They are said to contain gold watches and gold rings,—Please forward us a good slice and we will run for luck for the gold watch.

The Annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society,

Began at their Hall, No. 23 Tremont Row, on Wednesday the 22d inst., and will continue for three days.

Be assured farmers, this Society presents a most beautiful and magnificent display of fruits and flowers this fall. These most beautiful of Flora's Gifts, connected with the most delicious offerings of Pomona, make one feel proud both of the Soil and Climate of New England. Here were the forty-five varieties of pears presented by the President, M. P. Wilder of Dorchester, and one hundred and twenty-nine varieties, by Mr. Manning of Salem, many of which have never before been produced in this country. Then came Mr Pond, with his sixteen varieties of choicest pears, and many varieties of his famous plums. J. P. Cushing's pyramid of nectarines, peaches, pears, blackhamburg, Isabella sweetwater, white chasselas, and other delicious grapes, from his splendid garden in Watertown.

The following kinds of fruit we recommend all farmers to cultivate.

Pears.

Duchesse D'Angouleme.
Marie Louise.
Beurre Diel, a late fruit.
Andrews.
Bartlett,—this is delicious fruit, a great bearer, and large. The best specimens grew on trees budded two years ago.
D'A, a late fruit.
Jalousie.

The above were from Mr Pond's garden, Cambridgeport.

Spanish Bonne Chretien—very fine indeed by Mr Bigelow of Medford.

Columbian.
Louise Bonne D'Jersey.
Belle de Bonne.

These three kinds were presented by Mr M. P. Wilder of Dorchester, and no efforts should be spared to obtain scions of them.

Peaches.

The most splendid peach exhibited was from Mr Tudor's garden, Nahant, name not known, high colored, the largest 9 1-2 inches in circumference.

Kendrick Heath.
Pêche de Vignes—*very large, high colored and beautiful.*
Red Magdalen. These three kinds were from the garden of J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton.

Apples.

Fall Harvey, very large, by W. Hood Newton.
Deep Dish, beautiful, round, yellow—by Geo. Brown of Beverly.
Sam's seedling, West Cambridge.
Monstrous Pippin, by Mr Bigelow, of Medford.

We have been thus particular in describing the above kinds of fruit, in order that our farmers in the country may know where to obtain scions &c. They are owned by public spirited gentlemen, who will gladly afford any facilities for their increased cultivation.

Death of the Rev. Ezra Ripley, D. D.

This venerable minister died last Tuesday morning at Concord, Mass. He was 90 years old and preached an excellent sermon, extempo, from his pulpit in May last. His sight had failed him. He possessed a strong and liberal mind, which kept up with the progress of the age, in a remarkable manner. His was the first prayer we heard from the pulpit; we have experienced much of his paternal kindness, and, in late days, his presence has reminded us of the green days of our youth and of many early and beloved friends. We sympathize deeply, with our Concord friends in the sudden death of their beloved pastor and christian friend.

Power of Science in aid of art.

The great pilaster for the Merchants Exchange which was brought to this city by 60 yoke of Oxen and 6 Horses, was raised from the ground on the place it is to occupy by 4 horses as easy, a boy would beat his hitting ball—by the means of labor saving machinery, which science has brought to aid the skill and labor of the Mechanic.

When shall the farmer see science thus employed to aid him in his complicated and laborious operation. Not till they shall trample their prejudices into the dust, against men and papers which talk to them about science being brought to the aid of practical farmers.

Not till the days run the sum of past and stand up before an audience of farmers and not be coughed down.

Acknowledgements.

☞ We are happy to acknowledge the receipt of the Western Farmer, and Gardner's Almanac for 1842. It is got up in the best style of any thing of the kind we have seen. A farmer who has 25 cts. to spare, would get his money's worth in its perusal.

We return our thanks to the Mechanic's Association for the tickets of admission which they have, with their usual courtesy, presented us.

Onions

Sown in the fall, had better be covered with coarse straw, as soon as the ground is frozen.—The injury they sustain in Winter arises from the freezing and thawing of the ground. Sea weed and coarse manure and fine hay, will cause them to rot by keeping them too warm.

Death of Lord Sydenham.

A correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal says that Lord Sydenham, governor general of Canada, died at his residence in Kingston, Sept. 19, of lockjaw, caused by a fall from his horse a few days since, which fractured his leg.

Notice to Correspondents.

All communications for the Boston Cultivator, should be addressed to Otis Brewer, Proprietor, No. 29 State Street, Boston, or they may not find their way into our columns.

To Correspondents.

We would invite all farmers to write us freely on the practical experiment and modes of cultivating particular crops—raising animals, hay, &c.

The Caledonia brought 11,500 letters, of which about 600 were for New Orleans.

Horrid Murder in Cambridgeport.

William H. Britton, a pauper, became an inmate of the Alms House in September 1840, being aged and somewhat infirm. He possessing some literary acquirements was employed as a teacher in the establishment. In June last Miss Stevenson, being in ill health, became an inmate of the House. After she had somewhat recovered, she undertook to learn to write under the instruction of Britton. During the course of instruction, he conceived a violent attachment for her and proposed to marry her. But she declined his offer. He however pressed his suit, and she by the advice of Mr Valentine, the Superintendant, avoided him as much as possible. Sunday morning as he was reading the Testament to her companions, Britton entered the room, seized her, and drawing a large carving knife from his bosom plunged it between her right shoulder and breast, quite through her heart and lungs and out under her left shoulder blade.—She advanced towards the door and fell dead on the threshold.

Britton was immediately arrested. A coroner's inquest was held and a verdict of willful murder returned against him. He confessed the deed, and was committed to the Jail at East Cambridge.

The deceased was about twenty years of age—quite handsome, and very intelligent, and exceedingly desirous of mental improvement. She was very much respected, on account of her excellent conduct, notwithstanding her poverty.

Britton is fifty-seven years of age—a native of Halifax, N. S. one of which port he has sailed many years as master of a vessel. During the last war he was taken by an American privateer, commanded by Capt. Crowninshield, and carried a prisoner, to Salem. He is a widower, his wife having been dead nine years, and during this period he has also buried two women grown daughters.

Accident. A boy, about 12 or 14 years of age, whose name we could not learn, attempted Wednesday afternoon to get admission to the Fair at Faneuil Hall, by climbing and passing a temporary partition in the third story, immediately over the stairs. The risk of breaking his neck was twenty times greater than the probability of his getting across, and it was to matter of astonishment that he should lose his hold, as he did, and be precipitated upon the stairs below. The distance was full forty feet. When taken up, he was senseless, having been badly bruised by the fall, and one arm and wrist were broken. It is said that he had before been into the Fair, and that several articles stolen from the tables were found in his pockets.—[Courier.

Pick Pockets. Mr. William Deane, of Salem, had his pocket-book stolen from him Wednesday forenoon, while purchasing tickets at the entrance of the Mechanics' Fair. He lost but $30 in money, but the pocket-book contained several valuable papers, of no service to any one but the owner.

A newspaper reporter had *two dollars* filched from his vest pocket, at the Tremont theatre, on Tuesday evening. It is supposed that the money will be returned, if proper publicity is given as to who was the sufferer, since the scoundrel could not have known whose pockets he was experimenting upon, in expectation of hooking such a prize. [Courier.

Fire. About half past 11 o'clock, Monday night, a fire broke out in the boot and shoe store of Messrs. Foster & Locke, No. 319 Washington street, but by the exertions of the Firemen it was soon extinguished, although much damage was done to the goods.

M'Leod's Trials. This momentous case is to come on next Monday. A jury of 48 men have been empannelled. They consist of 36 farmers, 10 mechanics, one physician, and one gentleman.

Used Up. In Northampton, Mass., there is not a place where spirituous liquors can be obtained. The county commissioners, agreeably with the public wishes, had refused a license to the hotels.

A boy about fifteen months old, son of Mr. Bacon, was found dead in a vault in Sudbury st., the foreman, supposed to have fallen in yesterday, and was smothered. [Transcript, Tuesday.

Fire in Charlestown. At noon Wednesday, the factory for making pyrotechnics and, near the State Prison, caught fire, and it was not extinguished until the roof was destroyed.

Earthquake at Martinique. Two very severe shocks were felt on the evening of the 17th August. It was feared that they had done much damage at Port Royal.

[From the Albany Daily Advertiser.]

Difficulty on the Helderbergh.

Late in the evening on Monday a person named Rider, who has been employed in conjunction with a person named Snyder, as special deputies for the sheriff of this county in the service of processes on the tenants of the Patroon on the Helderbergh, came into town with the information that Snyder had been arrested by Daniel Bradley, a constable of Berne, on an assault warrant. Immediately on the receipt of the news Mr Under Sheriff Conklin, with fifteen men, departed for the Helderbergh, to the residence of Mr Sherman, the magistrate who issued the warrant, where they expected to find Snyder and bail him.

The party with the under sheriff arrived there about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, but no tidings were discovered of Snyder. Immediate and active search was set on foot to find some trace of him, and if possible to obtain his release.

From information obtained it appears that Snyder was arrested by the constable Bradley, about one o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, at a place south east of Chesterville, and but a short distance therefrom. A person named Smith, the complainant in the assault, was with the constable when the arrest was made, and from whom the Under Sheriff obtained most of his information. When Snyder was arrested he was bound hand and foot with ropes, and placed in a wagon which the constable had obtained at noon the same day, from a person named Reynolds. The constable proceeded with his captive on the road to Rensselaerville, intending as Smith says, to carry him before Sherman, the magistrate. Snyder made no attempt at resistance during the time the constable had him in charge, simply requesting to have his hands and legs freed from the bonds, promising not to make any attempt to escape. This statement of facts is verified by Snyder the owner of a tavern, a which the party stopped on their way to the magistrate's.

About seven miles from the place where the arrest was made, and at about seven o'clock in the evening, the party was attacked by 5 or 6 persons, who were disguised as Indians. Smith says that the most violent threats were used toward Snyder, one crying out, "damn him," shoot; another advising his being murdered on the spot, and in fact they appeared bent on taking his life. In the struggle Smith says, that Snyder broke the ropes which bound him, made his escape from the wagon, got over the fence, and out of sight into the woods. This can hardly be true, for although the ground where the Indians came up with the constable and his party bore marks of the affray, there were no tracks discernible from that place to the fence, and the ground is of a nature to admit tracks to be made easily, and so is the ground on both sides, of the fence. A person named Gifford, who lives about 30 or 40 rods from where the affray took place, says he distinctly heard one or more pistol shots, and the whole party immediately started off; the Indians taking the road leading to what is called the Corporation, (at Berne) and the constable with the wagon taking what is called the Gulf road. Not many minutes had elapsed when Gifford, fearing some one had been murdered, took a lanthorn, and in company with another person, proceeded to search the ground.

Nothing was however, found, excepting Snyder's hat, which was torn to tatters. Gifford left the hat where he saw it, and it was picked up by the Under Sheriff, who was directed by Gifford to the spot. The wagon was returned to Reynolds about 11 o'clock on the night of Monday; it was brought back by Bradley. It is to be regretted that the Under Sheriff did not examine the wagon to ascertain whether it bore any evidence that violence had been done Snyder, as feared by Gifford.

What has become of Snyder still remains a mystery. The Argus says, that as he (Snyder) was expected to be an important witness in the legal proceedings that are soon to be commenced against some of the tenants, these steps have been taken for securing his absence. We hope this may be so and that nothing more serious has occurred.

We would remark that the warrant for the arrest of Snyder was issued as long ago as May last, and opportunities have been frequent when it might have been put in force. Snyder has long been a marked man upon the mountain for his activity in the service of the sheriff.

The organization of the Helderbergers is most complete and extends, undoubtedly, to this city. Mr Conklin says that although he left this city late on Monday night, yet, when he arrived at Sherman's, before daybreak on Tuesday morning, his arrival there was known to all the surrounding country. Scarcely had he entered the house, when horns were heard in every direction and men were met by his party on their return from Sherman's, who were evidently engaged in rousing the neighborhood.

What course the authorities will pursue in this matter we have yet to learn. We will keep our readers advised of all movements.

(From the Brooklyn News.)

Murder at Hempstead Harbor.

Another mystery. On Thursday last, the body of Jesse Ryerson, a boat builder by trade, was picked up in the waters of Hempstead Harbor. There were two stabs in the neck, apparently made with a large knife, and he was bruised in various parts, as if having suffered a severe beating.

The particulars of this mysterious and horrible outrage, are these, as near as we can learn them. Mr. Ryerson was engaged in building a small sloop, and had her nearly completed.—Some time during week before last, he came to New York, in company with one of his men, for the purpose of procuring the rigging, &c. Having accomplished his object, he started for home, a week ago last Saturday, in the steamboat which plies between Glen Cove and New York. The landing is on the eastern point at the mouth of Hempstead Harbor, and is known by the name of Cape Brereton. Here is a Hotel, and here he stand until late in the evening. He then started in a small row boat for his residence, which is on the western side of the harbor, and this was the last that was seen of him until his body was found last Thursday.

On Saturday night of the murder, a female residing in the vicinity heard the cry of murder, and immediately roused two young men, who got into a boat and rowed out towards a sloop which lay moored in the stream, which is not above half a mile wide. But when they got near it, all was as silent as death, and they returned. They had been back but a short time, when the cries were renewed. They again rowed out into the harbor, but the night being dark, they were unable to hear or distinguish any thing to reward their search.

There are of course various surmises and rumors abroad in regard to this hidden and revolting transaction. It is supposed, that when in New York,—not being a man of large means—he sold the boat he was building, and received part payment to enable him to finish her—and that the money he had about him might have induced the cupidity of some fiend, as his pockets were found empty, to have perpetrated the murder for the purpose of robbery. Suspicion at first rested upon the young man who accompanied him to New York, and who remained there a day or two after Mr. Ryerson's return home. But it has been satisfactorily ascertained that he was in New York on the night of the murder.

Suspicion now rests strongly upon another person in Mr. Ryerson's employ. It is understood that he had frequently had personal difficulty with his employer and had been heard to use some vague threats.

[From the Ozark Eagle.]

Indian War on Texas.

By a gentleman just from the Osage nation, we are put in possession of the following letter from Mr. Calloway, sub-agent for the Osages.—The letter is addressed to the editors of the Houston (Texas) Telegraph; it is published in this paper at the request of the writer, thinking that by that means the information contained therein would reach the frontiers of Texas sooner than through the medium of the papers of that country, and thus warn them of their danger.

Osage Nation, Aug: 23, 1841.

To the Editors of the Houston Telegraph.

Gentlemen:—The Osage People have not long since, returned from their summer's hunt, on the south western part of the Grand Prairie, bringing with them two white persons, which they purchased from the Comache Indians while out. One a young Spanish woman, the other a girl of nine or ten years, said to have been taken from the people of Texas. The Osages say these people have many white prisoners among them. They say further that the Cummaches are only waiting for the leaves to fall from the trees, to make a general attack upon the whole frontier of Texas. Propositions were made for the Osages to send them four hundred warriors, which the Osages refused on account of their friendship for the white people. A pipe has been sent to many, if not all the tribes on this side of the mountains. How far they will succeed, time alone will show. They have appointed a place of general rendezvous some where not far from you, but what precise place I am unable to learn from the Osages.

The fall season is close at hand, and fearing you might not be apprised of the movements, has induced me to give you this statement which I now have from the Osage people.

I am with much respect,
R. A. CALLOWAY.
Sub. Agent for Ossages.

The annexed paragraph from the Niagara, Upper Canada, Chronicle of the 26th inst. gives the particulars of the outrage recently committed upon the Welland Canal. The editor should not have placed the affair to the credit of citizens of the United States, on the strength of mere suspicion. It is well understood that the former "blowing up" of a lock on the Welland Canal, as well as the destruction of Brock's monument, was occasioned by a British subject (Benj. Lett;) and although he is now in prison at Auburn, and of course could not have committed this last outrage, yet there are other British subjects who are like minded with himself, and perhaps equally audacious. [Journal of Commerce.

[From the Niagara (U.C.) Chron. Sept. 16.]

A diabolical act was last Thursday night perpetrated on the canal lock at Allanburgh, the consequence of which, but for an occurrence which we cannot call other than providential, would have been most disastrous to the people living on or near the Welland Canal downwards from that village, and by rendering that noble work utterly useless for three or four years to come, have struck a very important item from the income of the Province. It appears that some miscreant sunk two 28 lb. kegs of powder in the canal, which they ignited by means of a fuse similar to that used by the destroyers of Brock's monument and blew up one of the gates otherwise poured the lock. Only one of the kegs exploded, but the other was burst by the force of the explosion. Happily, the rush of water caused the other gate to close, or the canal would soon have been emptied, the whole country below Allanburgh, inundated, and the works on the canal destroyed. The damage was soon repaired, so that the perpetrators of this atrocity have gained nothing for the infamous act.

We understand that W. P. Robinson, Esq., (Superintendant of the canal) received a letter from the United States several weeks ago, informing him that an attempt to destroy the canal would be made, but we are not aware whether any precautionary measures were adopted in consequence of this information. It would seem, from all we can hear on the subject, that to jealousy of the great traffic carried on thro' the Welland may be attributed this attempt at its destruction by villains from the "model republic."

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

The papers of the 10th announce 35 deaths by yellow fever on the preceding day, and those of the 11th, 26 deaths by the fever—making sixty deaths in two days.

The Bulletin of the 10th says—"On Thursday about 2 o'clock in the morning, the police of Municipality No. 2, found a young man wandering in Baronne street near Julia, in the delirium of fever, having nothing to protect him from the deleterious night air, except a blanket and his bed dress. After considerable difficulty he was finally conveyed to the private infirmary from which he had escaped."

The New Orleans Merchants' Exchange was struck by lightning on the 10th inst., by which the building was damaged to the amount of five or six thousand dollars.

Fire and Loss of Life. It is seldom our duty to record a more melancholy event in this vicinity than occurred at Hyannis on the night of Sept., 15th, by the burning of the house of Mr. Frederick Eldridge, and the death of Mr. David Eldredge, his father, about 65, from the same cause. The latter had retired for the night, and it is supposed left a lamp burning too near his bedside, which, by some accident, caught the clothes, and was not discovered until the fire had so generally penetrated the bedding as to render it impossible to move it from the room, and in the attempt of the father and son to do so, the whole burst into flames and compelled the elder Eldridge to retreat into his chamber, where he perished, the flames spreading with such rapidity as to cut off all assistance. The house and almost every article in it were consumed. The bones of Mr. David Eldridge were found the day after the fire and buried, after an impressive funeral service. [Barnstable Patriot.

McLeod's Trial.

The Oneida Whig of Tuesday says:—"Last sniters should be led to await an early preparation of their causes, from a notice in some of the papers that the trial of McLeod would take place on the 27th inst, we are requested to say that there is no certainty that he will be tried in the early part of the circuit, and that parties who desire to try their causes, should not fail to be prepared for trial."

We think the public may make up its mind for an acquittal of the prisoner. From a sure hand the information reaches us that the commissions sent into Canada have been returned to Utica, and opened, and that the evidence to prove an alibi is clear and overwhelming. A host of unexceptable witnesses have so established the fact of McLeod's presence elsewhere on the night of the Caroline affair, that his participation in that affair is out of the question. (Commercial Advertiser.

A Heavy Forgery. The New Orleans Bulletin of the 8th says:—"Intelligence has been received here that an individual calling himself John A. Caldwell had forged a letter of credit for $25,000 from the house of Maunsel White & Co. of this city, upon the banking house of Brown, Brothers & Co. in New York, which latter firm is a branch of the English firm of that name in Liverpool. Caldwell is supposed to be the Englishman who forged certificates of deposits to a large amount upon several banks of this city last winter." The Bee states that the letter of credit was sent from Georgetown, D. C., based on a consignment of 1,011 bales of cotton; it was paid.

Court of Common Pleas—[illegible]

A Doctor arraigned for Forgery. [illegible] day, Dr. Peter G. Douglas, of [illegible] was arraigned upon an indictment [illegible] two counts for forgery. It is alleged [illegible] made two notes in the fictitious name [illegible] Davis, of Worcester, each for nine [illegible] lars. One he passed to Messrs. [illegible] Ruggles, of Providence, and the other [illegible] M. Hamilton, of the same place. For [illegible] bail in the sum of $500 he was committed.

It may be remembered that recently [illegible] has brought two civil actions of libel [illegible] publishers of the Daily Mail, for [illegible] course of medical practice. [Post.

[From the Daily Mail.]

Loss of the Barque Florida.

We received the following [illegible] this morning by the particular favor [illegible] ler, the enterprising and gentlemanly [illegible] of Harnden's Express, between this [illegible] New York. The bark Florida and [illegible] said to be worth $300,000.

North Beach, Little Egg Harbor, Sept. 22d, 1841.

Mr. James Berger: Dear Sir,—I hasten to inform you that the Barque Florida, of [illegible] ford from Canton to New York, with [illegible] Silks, Rhubarb and Cassia, struck on [illegible] Shoals yesterday, and is now a wreck. [illegible] captain, crew, &c., were taken off [illegible] schooner Batsh, Capt. Crammer, and [illegible] my house. This morning the vessel was [illegible] seen; her masts are down, and in all [illegible] she has gone to pieces.

I am just sending a vessel out to [illegible] going to Brigantine Beach, to take [illegible] what may be stranded. The vessel sailed [illegible] New Bedford—the cargo partly in [illegible] have not time to write more.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES WILLITS,
Commissioner of Pilots.

Ship consigned to Grinnel, Minturn [illegible] Only a trifling amount of cargo insured [illegible] York. A passenger who arrived at [illegible] day (23d, reports an absolute total loss.

JAMES BERGER,
Agent of Underwriters.

Capture of a Slaver.

The acorn, British Brig of war, Captain Adams, captured on the 6th of July [illegible] chase, a notorious piratical slaver. She [illegible] to be the notorious Spanish slave [illegible] (which beat off the boats of the Termagant) killed and wounded so many of her men. [illegible] cargo valued at 50,000 dollars, from [illegible] na bound to Cabanda, to purchase [illegible] She is fitted with leagues, slave-decks, [illegible] and every thing complete to take the [illegible] off the coast. The captain could not [illegible] and it is supposed he jumped overboard [illegible] the vessel struck. The vessel answers [illegible] scription of the brig that plundered the [illegible] mere Indiaman. When taken possession [illegible] had a crew 65 desperate Spaniards mounting [illegible] long 24 pounder on a pivot, and two 24 [illegible] carronades. Sent to St. Helena for [illegible] tion.

It is with deep regret we have to record [illegible] the property of Mr. Orange Lawrence, [illegible] falgar, was, on the 13th instant, entirely [illegible] stroyed by fire, by incendiaries. No [illegible] Loss, the produce of fifty acres of good [illegible] a large quantity of other grain and to [illegible] stock of fifty head of cattle; a three [illegible] chine, two fanning mills, and a large [illegible] old grain in a building attached to the [illegible] Two men, named Taylor, supposed to [illegible] perpetrators of this atrocious act, are [illegible] Hamilton jail. [Toronto Patriot.

Distressing.

The Philadelphia Chronicle says—[illegible] choly and distressing accident occurred [illegible] cocas creek on Wednesday afternoon [illegible] Thomas Cowperthwait, the eldest son [illegible] Cowperthwait, late cashier of the U. S. [illegible] was out on a gunning excursion, when [illegible] denly fell out of a batteau, and was drowned. He was found a short time afterwards [illegible] feet water. It is supposed that he must [illegible] had a fit. He was 19 years of age.

Who can beat this. Wood [illegible] against the world, and the Maumee [illegible] against creation in the water-mellon line. [illegible] the farm of the Rev. Isaac Van Tassel [illegible] county, a water-mellon vine sprung from [illegible] gle seed, during the past summer—which [illegible] twenty eight mellons, that averaged [illegible] pounds each. Five hundred and four pounds [illegible] water-mellons from a single seed. This is [illegible] that. Fact and no mistake. [Maumee [illegible]

Great Robbery at Chicago. By a [illegible] signed E. S. Prescott, Receiver, dated Land Office, Chicago, Sept. 13, 1841, we learn that the office [illegible] Receiver of Public Moneys in Chicago, was robbed [illegible] Saturday or Sunday night last, the Sub-Treasury [illegible] opened by false keys, and the following amounts [illegible] ben, viz: $10,858 in gold, $500 in silver, $[illegible] Treasury notes, $100 Military Land Scrip, [illegible] $50 note, Bank of North Adams, Mass. The [illegible] er offers a reward of $1000 for the recovery [illegible] money, and $500 for the arrest of the robber. [illegible] land Herald.

The End of the Transgressors. [illegible] men were recently condemned to be hanged [illegible] Kentucky for murder. On the 24th of [illegible] one of those men named Jason Bell, was found dead in his cell; on the 1st inst another of the [illegible] Pleasant Saddler, was found dead, having committed suicide by hanging himself from the grates of his cell by a rope made of his blanket. Carrington Sampson still remains in custody [illegible] is to be hanged on the 21st inst.

Gov. Seward of New York, has offered a reward of $250 for such information as shall lead to the conviction of any individual engaged in the removal of the two field pieces from the depositories in Cayuga County, in June last, or in the theft of powder from Lockport on the 17th inst.

A person was arrested near the Texas [illegible] about a fortnight since, with $38,000 in counterfeit $50 bills of the citizen's Bank of New Orleans. This gentleman was just stepping over the line, and about to speculate in Texas cotton. What an unfortunate crisis for the speculator!

Trouble in Canada. The British steamboats Minos and Toronto are moored in the river between Navy Island and the Canadian shore. We learn that last night some persons unknown got a cannon on the island and fired several times at the vessels, with no effect we are unable to say. [Buff. Com. [illegible]

Dog Days in New York. Two thousand and sixty-one dogs have been killed in New York since the commencement of the dog war, the 6th of June last.

The Mechanics' Fair. The rush to the exhibition was tremendous Monday. The company exceeded all precedent numbers. [illegible] seven thousand tickets were disposed of.

Recovered. The money, $9000, stolen from Messrs. Morie & Decoppet, of Wall street, by the boy Murden, came back in the Great Western, all except $300.

☞ The Cultivator circulates extensively [in] every town in Massachusetts, and has a [lar]ge circulation in every State in the Union, [par]ticularly in the New-England States, which [ma]kes it a superior channel for advertisers.

MARRIAGES.

[I]n this city, 16th inst, Mr. Samuel Atherton, Jr., to [Mis]s T. H, youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Hol[broo]k; 14th inst, by Rev. Mr. Young, Mr. Nathaniel Carney, of New York, to Miss Sarah E. Morse, of [this] city; Mr. Wm. Bense to Miss Elizabeth P. [Bri]ggs, both of Boston; Mr. Andrew Tompson to [Miss] Ann Bird; Mr. Wm. R. Tuck to Miss Julia Ann [Tom]linson; Mr. Joshua M. Wagg, of Lewiston, Me., [to M]iss Mary A. Bailey, of this city; Mr. Leonard [B]raley to Miss Jemima Hicks.

[In] Chelmsford, 13th inst, by Rev. Mr. Russell, Mr. [...] Buttrick, of Lowell, to Miss Martha Parkhurst, [of] C.

[In] Worcester, 21st inst, by Rev. Mr. Smalley, Mr. [Cha]rles T. Chamberlain to Miss Sarah E. Hathaway. [In] Franklin, on Sunday morning, Sept. 5, in church, [by] Rev. F. D. Southworth, Elias Metcalf, Esq., to [Miss] Mary Cleaveland, all of F.

DEATHS.

[In] Grafton, Sept. 2, Mrs. Lucy Ann, wife of S. E. [...]ding, 23.

[In] Chelsea, Herman Hawes, of Belchertown, 58.

[On] Governor's island, Boston harbor, 21st inst, [Geo]rge B, youngest son of John and Harriet Fenno, 1 [yr] 7 mos.

[In] North Bridgewater, 12th inst, of the throat dis[ea]se, Francis Lyman, only son of Isaac F. and Ma[ry] C. Curtis, 4 yrs 2 mos and 16 days.

[In] New Orleans, 5th inst, Mr. George W. Thomp[son], a native of Vermont; Mr. Joshua Barker, a na[tive] of Massachusetts.

[In] South Boston, suddenly, 19th inst, Mrs. Hannah [...]ding, 77, formerly of Tyngsboro'.

[In] Roxbury, 19th inst, of consumption, Mrs. S. A. [...] wife of Mr. Prescott P. Pond, 38; 18th, Jonathan [...]r, Esq., 65.

[In] Waltham, 17th inst, Wm Whitman, son of Mr. [...] H. Ropes, 17 mos.

[In] Westford, 14th ult, Mr. Geo. Fredericks, 49.

[In] Canterbury, N. H, 14th inst, of typhus fever, [whil]e on a visit at her father's, Miss Mary C. Morrill, [of C]helsea, 23.

[In] South Boston, 19th inst, Mrs. Hannah Spaulden.

[In] Dorchester, 18th inst, Miss Mary, daughter of [the l]ate Wm. Sumner.

[In] Milton, 14th inst, Edwin, son of Ebenezer G. [and] Anna T. Tucker, 4 yrs.

[In] Lancaster, Mass, 18th inst, John Laughton, Jr, [form]erly of this city, 21.

[In] Framingham, on Friday last, Mrs. Mary, widow [of th]e late Mr. Lawson Buckminster, 92.

[W]hole number of Deaths in Boston for the week [endin]g September 18, 40. Males, 26; Females, 20; [Still]born, 0.

[O]f consumption, 4, bowel complaint, 3, infantile, 1, [old a]ge, 2, dysentery, 10, accidental, 1, measles, 1, [typh]us fever, 3, diarrhœa, 4, dropsy, 1, fracture of the [...], 1, teething, 1, child-bed, 1, lung fever, 1, sui[cide], 1, cholera infantum, 1, disease of the heart, 2, [infla]mmation of the brain, 1, canker in the bowels, 1, [chr]onic bronchitis, 1, disease of the liver, 1, debility, 1, [live]r complaint, 1, inflammation of the bowels, 1.

[R]EVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

Boston, September 25.

[A]shes. The market is without any material change, the supplies being unusually small, holders are still at 5½ a 6c per lb.

[Co]als. The transactions in English, in consequence [of fe]w arrivals during the past week, have been at a [sligh]t advance. Newcastle has been sold at $8 per [chal]dron, 6 mos cr; 3 a 400 chaldrons Cannel, $10 a [10]50; and the auction sales exhibit similar results.

[C]offee. This article has receded to former prices, [and] has been in fair demand during the week. About [...]0 bags St. Domingo have been taken at 8½ a 8¾, and [pe]r lb; 300 bags Porto Cabello, 10¼ a 11c; 400 do [...] 10¼ a 11; 300 bags Java, private, 12½; and [Gov]ernment, 13c per lb, 6 mos cr; a small sale St. [Do]mingo was made by auction, at 8½ a 8¾c per lb; [by] private sales Mocha, to the trade, at 19c, and a [...]l for exportation at same price.

[F]ish. There have been but few arrivals during the week. The business done in Mackerel has been [N]o. 1, $12 a 12¼; No. 2, $10 a 10¼, and No. 3, [pe]r bbl; sales new Salmon at quotations.

[Hi]des. 5000 Buenos Ayres were sold at Salem to [...]—25 lbs—at 16c, 6 mos, and 3000 Green Salted, [at] price unknown; 2000 dry Brazil, averaging 20 [lbs,] 16c, 6 mos cr.

[H]ops. A few bales new crop inspected, 1st sort, [have] been brought to market and sold at 15c; 15 bales [in]spected sold at 14½ and 15c. Growth of 1840, [...]

[Ir]on. There have been several parcels of PSI old [...] taken this week at $71 per ton, 7 mos; stock [rem]aining in first hands about 250 tons. Guerieff new [...], $85, 8 mos; GAD do, $83 ton, same credit; [...] new sable, $84 per ton; 150 tons Swedes, 82 [...] 10 mos.

[M]olasses. Sales consist of 150 hhds Surinam, [...] 200 do Havana sweet, 23c; 150 do Porto Rico, [...] 29c, and a small import of Mansanilla, 26¼, and [by au]ction, 30 hhds Porto Rico, 26½ a 28½, 4 mos.

[P]rovisions. The market has been extremely [quie]t throughout the week. The auction sales of [...] have been nearly 500 bbls, $7 a 7 37 for Massa[chus]etts inspection, and Vermont, $6 a 6 25 per bbl, 4 [mos;] 85 bbls Western prime Pork at $6½, 4 mos.

[S]alt. Some sales have been made for export; 300 [...] were taken at $1 70 per bag. 500 sold at auc[tion,] 1 65, and 400 do, 1 67 a 1 68 per bag, cash.

[S]ugar. 400 boxes Cuba brown taken by the trade [...] a 8c per lb; 100 boxes white 9½ a 10c; 130 hhds [Porto] Rico $6 25 a 7 12 per 100 lbs. The public sales [consi]st of about 200 boxes Cuba brown in lots $7 45 [a 7 7]2 per 100 lbs; 30 hhds Porto Rico $6 62 a $7; [...] do $7 a 7 30, do do, 4 mos.

[T]ea. There has been an active demand from the [trad]e during the week, and prices have been more free [...]stained. Young Hyson, country made, 60 a 62c; [Hyson]skin, 40c, and Hyson 65 a 75c per lb. The over[land m]ail at Marseilles, bringing China advices to 20th [of] May, produced quite a panic in the London market. [The n]ews of several cargoes being shipped had caused [a fur]ther decline in prices, and best Congoes was quo[ted] 2s 4d.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

[B]oston, Sept. 25. Flour. The arrival of the [Ca]ledonia from Liverpool, bringing advices more fa[vora]ble for the crops in England, has caused prices to [be q]uite unsettled. The quantity here is small for the [seaso]n, and future prices will somewhat depend on the [effec]t of the news from the southern markets.

[G]rain. At the close of our last report the arrivals [of C]orn had been large, and the dealers were more [than] supplied; the arrival soon afterwards of 60,000 [bushe]ls caused a decline of 3 a 4c per bushel, and sales [were] made for yellow flat 74 a 75c, and white, 72c; [roun]d yellow 77 a 78c. There is now but little Corn [...]t unsold. Delaware Oats 50 a 52c. Northern [Rye] 51c, and do Rye, 78 a 80c per bushel. Bran [...]e and we quote double bushel, 33 a 35c, and shorts [...]

[N]ew York, Sept. 21. Flour. Flour looks [...] like business. There have been sales to-day of [...] Genesee, at $6 50; 2000 bbls for shipment, (sup[posed] to England) at 5 37½. Some small parcels at [...]31, and some of Genesee and Ohio as low as 6 25. [...]y was sold at 6 25.

[G]rain. A parcel of 14,000 bushels prime Western [Whea]t sold for exportation (to Bermuda it is said) at [...] per bushel. A cargo of Delaware Wheat sold at [...] per bushel. Rye, 76 c. Corn, 75 a 76c.

[P]hilapelphia, Sept. 20. Flour. In our [mar]ket to day, Superfine Flour is dull at $6 50—some [...] bbls (made of prime Southern Wheat) were sold [at] $6 50. There have been sales at a fraction below [...], and contracts (sales) for export, the price to be [...]d at the current rates of Thursday next.

[G]rain. Prime Southern Wheat is freely offered [at] $1 38, without purchasers. Corn—Sales on Saturday of 2500 bushels Penn. round yellow at 90 a (a reduction.) In other bread stuffs we have no change to notice.

Baltimore, Sept. 20. Flour. The favorable accounts of the harvest in England, received by the Great Western and Caledonia, have further depressed the flour market, and a decline has taken place. Today holders are offering to sell freely at 6 25, without finding purchasers.

Grain. The wheat market has declined. Prices are not well settled to-day, but we think that a quotation of 1 20 to 1 30 for fair to prime Me, will very near indicate the present market value.

Cincinnati, Sept. 15. Flour. No further arrivals by the Canal, in consequence of there not being sufficient water. Sales from wagons at 5 06 a 5 25.

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

Brighton, Monday, Sept. 20. At market, 650 Beef Cattle, 820 Stores, 2800 Sheep, and 1140 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—The prices obtained last week were not sustained, and we reduce our quotations.—First quality $5 50 a 6 00; second quality $5 a 5 25; third quality 3 50 a 4 50.

Stores—Two year old $8 a 13; three year old, $14 a 22.

Sheep—Lots were sold from $1 12 to 2 25.

Swine—Lots to peddle from 3 to 3½c for Sows, and 4 a 4½c for Barrows. At retail, from 4 to 5c.

New York, Sept. 20. At market. 1450 head of Beef Cattle, including 100 left over last week, and 4000 Sheep and Lambs.

The supplies of Beef being large, the prices of last week were hardly maintained. The sales reached to 1200 head at $5 to 7—though but few at the latter price—averaging $5¾ the 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs were nearly all taken. Sheep at $1 50 to 4 50; Lambs at $1 to 2 75 each.

Baltimore, Sept. 20. The offerings of Beef Cattle at the drove yards this morning reached about 1300 head, of which only about 200 were sold, at prices ranging from $4 to 5 50 per 100 lbs for good to prime quality. The principal sales were however at intermediate prices. We continue to quote live Hogs as before at 5 75 to $5 per 100 lbs.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, per bushel	62	a	75
Marrow Squash, per lb	1½	a	2
Shell Beans, per quart		a	12½
Sweet Corn, per doz		a	12½
Tomatoes, per half peck	20	a	25
Turnips, per peck		a	20
Carrots, per bunch		a	6
Beets, per bunch		a	6
Onions, per bunch		a	6
Parsley, half peck		a	25
Cabbages, per head	6	a	8
Lettuce, per head	3	a	4
Cucumbers, per doz	8	a	10

Fruit.

Lemons, per doz	17	a	20
Oranges, " "	25	a	50
Water Melons	12½	a	25
Cantelope do	10	a	12
Black Hamburg Grapes, per lb	50	a	62½
White Sweet Water do	25	a	37½
Table Apples, per bush	1 50	a	2 00
" Pears, "	2 00	a	3 00
Dried Apples, per lb	4	a	5
Peaches, best, per doz	25	a	37
Peaches, common, per hf peck	25	a	37½

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	27	a	28
" firkin	14	a	18
Cheese, new milk, per lb	7	a	10
" four meal	2	a	4
Eggs, per dozen		a	15
Beef, fresh, per lb	8	a	14
Do corned	6	a	8
Do smoked	8½	a	9
Beef Tallow, per lb	9	a	10
Pork, whole hogs	6	a	6½
Pigs, roasting, per lb	10	a	12½
Pork, fresh	10	a	12½
" salted	7	a	9
Hams, Boston, per lb	8½	a	10
" Western, do do	7½	a	8½
Lard, best, per lb	8½	a	10
" Western, per keg	8	a	8½
Tripe, per lb	8	a	10
Pigs Feet, per lb		a	8
Veal	6	a	10
Whole Calves	5	a	7
Chickens, per pr	50	a	1 00
Turkeys, apiece	1 00	a	1 50
Pigeons, per dozen	1 50	a	1 75
Mutton, per lb	6	a	12½
Lamb, per lb	6	a	10

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	..
" " white, per bag	10 00	a	..
Hemp Seed, per bushel	4 50	a	3 50
Canary Seed, " "	5 00	a	10 00
Flax Seed, per bushel	1 37	a	1 50
" " American, do do	..	a	..
Clover, Northern, per pound	12	a	13
" Southern, " "	..	a	12
" Foreign, " "	..	a	..
" White Dutch, per lb	20	a	25
" Lucerne, or French	30	a	33
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	..	a	4 00
Red Top, bushel, northern	..	a	1 50
" Southern, bush	50	a	60
Orchard Grass, "	3 00	a	..
Millet "	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat "		a	1 00
Barley, per bushel,		a	1 00
Winter Rye "		a	1 25

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

White Ash, per 2000 lbs		a	8 00
Newcastle, do	10 00	a	10 00
Orrel, do	10 00	a	10 00
Sydney, do		a	8 50
Peach Orchard, do do		a	8 50
Peach Mountain, do do		a	8 50
Coke, per chaldron		a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket	32	a	37
Eastern Wood, dry, per cord		a	6 00
Ordinary do do, do do		a	5 00
Country do, do do	7 00	a	8 00

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb	15½	a	16
Pernambuco, dry salted	12	a	12½
Rio Grande	15	a	16
St. Salvador	..	a	..
Maranham	12	a	12½
California	13	a	13½
West-Indian	13	a	14
African	15	a	18
Green, slaughtered	5½	a	5¾
Calcutta, cow, green salted	1 00	a	1 45
" " " light	..	a	..
" dry	75	a	1 25

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb	28	a	30
" country, per lb	27	a	29
Baltimore, city tannage	29	a	..
" dry hide	23	a	25
New York, red, light	22	a	24
" " middling	22	a	22
" " overweight	19	a	20
Boston, " slaughter	21	a	22
" dry hide	21	a	22
Slaughter Upper in the rough	..	a	24

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 2240 lbs, cash	2 00	a	2 25

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	70	a	80
Camden	65	a	70
L'Etang, St. George Co's		a	..
white lump	1 25	a	1 50
" 2d quality	1 00	a	1 12
" common	75	a	80

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood	33	a	36
" " " ½ "	38	a	40
" " " ¾ "	42	a	44
Pulled Wool, superfine	42	a	43
No. 1, Lambs'	37	a	40
No. 2, "	26	a	30
No. 3, "	18	a	20

HAY MARKET.

Good Country, old, per hund		a	1 12
Good Country, new hay, per hund		a	1 00
Straw	55	a	60

GRINDSTONES.

Per ton of 2000 lbs. rough	18 00	a	20 00
do do do finished	28 00	a	30 00

HOP MARKET.

1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb		a	12
2d " " "		a	..

Liebigs' Organic Chemistry,

Applied to Agriculture.

A SECOND EDITION of this valuable work is now in the press, and will contain many additions of importance. The value and practical utility of the work will be increased by the introduction of the most important parts of several lectures on agriculture, recently delivered in Oxford University by Professor Dauberry.

The editor has requested us to give notice that he will be pleased to receive communications of any experiments that may have been made by agriculturists on Liebigs' principles; communications to be addressed to the publisher, J. OWEN, Cambridge, Mass., WITHOUT DELAY. 3w—sept25

A. S. JORDAN.

SIGN OF THE ORIGINAL GOLDEN COMB.

No. 2, Milk, two doors from Washington Street, Boston. Manufacturer of Combs and Pocket Books, Importer and Dealer in Fancy Goods and PERFUMERY.

HAVING twice obtained the first premium for the **Tortoise Shell Work,** at the Fares, both of the Massachusetts Mechanic's Association, Boston, and the American Institute, New York—and believing them to excel in utility, beauty and finish, would invite attention to more than two hundred different patterns of **Wrought and Plain Combs,** of the latest and most fashionable sizes.

Tortoise Shell Hair Bands—Horn and Metallic Combs, of every description.

Fancy Tortoise Shell Work—Fine Ivory Combs. Two hundred different patterns of Pocket Books and Wallets.

Note and Bank Books; Scissors; Pen and Pocket Knives; Needles and Pins; Razors; Fancy Articles; Games and Toys; Card Cases; Steel Pens; Hair Oils; Balm of Columbia; Fancy Soaps for Shaving and Toilet; Genuine Farina Cologne.

Dr. Church's Tooth Powder; Every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toilet Articles.

Brushes, a well selected assortment of every quality and price.

Miniature Ivory's, and Settings.

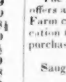
Gold and Plated Lockets, for Miniature and Hair. Balm of America.

☞ **Combs made to Order or Repaired.** ☜

DEALERS WILL DO WELL TO CALL.

July 3d. tf.

Farm for Sale.



THE Subscriber being about to change his business and remove from town, offers for sale that valuable **Farm,** well known in the neighborhood as the Boynton Farm. Said Farm is pleasantly situated in Saugus, on the old road between Boston and Salem, and six miles from Boston, and three miles from Lynn, contains 100 acres of Land divided into Tillage, Mowing, Pasturage and Marsh, producing this season about 60 tons of Hay. It is situated near the Chelsea beach, where great quantities of sea manure can be obtained. The Farm is also well supplied with Fruit Trees, and offers an excellent opportunity for a Gardener. The Farm can be examined and its produce seen, by application to the subscriber on the premises. Part of the purchase money can lay on mortgage for some years.

EBENEZER D. DRAPER.

Saugus, Sept. 7, 1841. tf—sept11

Guns, Cranberry Rakes, Lead Troughs.

LEMUEL LELAND, 2d., at his old stand, continues to manufacture best steel and other Rifles, stub and twist patent chambers and other double Guns, stub and twist patent chambers and all kinds of Fowling Pieces and Pistols. Repairing done as usual.

Cranberry Rakes, cast steel teeth, bass wood, made to order.

Also, L. L. would inform the inhabitants of Middlesex county, Mass., that he is agent for using and vending Dennis' Patent Lead Troughs, the only sure remedy for destroying canker worms. All orders would be thankfully received.

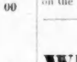
Sherburne, Sept. 1, 1841. 3mo—sept11

Save your Money!

AND instead of buying new goods, pick up your Silk, Merino, M. De Laine and other dresses which have become soiled or faded, and send them to that old and well established Dye House in Boston, "BARRETT'S," from which they will be returned with every appearance of NEW. Goods returned in a week, and prices as low as at any other place, which may be proved by any one, by ascertaining what others charge before bringing to our office, where they will be taken as LOW, IF NOT LOWER, and done in a superior style. BARRETT & BROTHER'S,

aug28—3mo 35 Cornhill, Boston.

For Sale in Medford.



A delightful situation, consisting of a House and ten rooms in it, nearly new, with out-buildings, and from 1 to 2 acres of choice land, with a variety of choice fruit and shrubbery, within ten minutes walk of the rail road depot and likewise of the church and a good school. Part of the purchaser's money may lay from 5 to 7 years, or it may be exchanged for a good farm well-situated. Inquire of NOAH JOHNSON, on the premises. tf—aug21

Sea Elephant Oil.

WINTER BLEACHED SEA ELEPHANT OIL, a very superior article, warranted to suit the purchaser as well as oil usually sold at $1 12½, or 1 25, and if it is not satisfactory, the money will be refunded. Selling at retail at 75 cents per gallon, at CHAMBERLAIN & FOSTER'S, corner Hanover & Salem Sts. tf—sept18

Strayed from the Subscriber,

A light brindle **Cow,** brass nobs on her horns, about 8 years old. Whoever has found the said cow, and will leave word at this office, or the Subscriber at Newton shall be rewarded.

NATHANIEL PULCIFER.

Aug. 3d, 1841. tf—sept18

Henry E. Lincoln,

IMPORTER and dealer in Mechanics' and Manufacturer's Tools and Trimmings, and Household Furnishing Stock, 336 Washington St., under Chickering & Mackays' Piano Forte Rooms.

sept18—3mos

Board Wanted

IN the country, 10 or 15 miles from the city, in a retired situation, for a single lady. Apply at this office. Boston, Sept. 11, 1841.

The Highest Premium Plough.

PROUTY & MEARS have long devoted great attention to the construction and manufacture of **Ploughs,** with a view of perfecting this useful implement; and their **Patent Centre Draught Plough** is highly admired by many thousand farmers who have used them.

Besides their high character from their extensive use and excellent work, they have taken the **Highest Premiums** at a number of Ploughing Matches of County Agricultural Societies, and at several grand Exhibitions of Mechanic Associations, **Premiums** and **Diplomas** have been awarded for the excellence of these **Ploughs.**

At a thorough trial of Ploughs at Harlæm, under the American Institute, which was open to the whole Union, able judges examined fully into their merits, and decided in favor of the Centre Draught Plough; and a Gold Medal was awarded to Prouty & Mears for the **Best Plough,** requiring the **Least Draught,** and doing the work in the **Most Perfect Manner.**

One of the most important trial of Ploughs that ever took place, was held at Worcester in October last, under the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Distinguished men were appointed judges, who made a fair and thorough investigation into the qualities of the Ploughs, and their work, measuring the width and depth of the furrow, and by a Dynamometer ascertaining precisely the power of draught; and those who were well skilled in ploughing, held the Ploughs themselves, to learn which run the best, and held the most easy. After this complete trial, in which many Ploughs were engaged, as competition was invited from all parts of the country, the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

The Premium of $100.

For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard being had to the **Strength** of the Plough, **Easiness** of Draught, **Excellence** of work, **and its Cheapness."**

To Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75, "for the best plough that will turn the sod on the edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities."

The following table from the report of the Committee, shows how many inches of furrow each plough turned over to 112 pounds of draught.

FOR FLAT FURROWS.

By Prouty & Mears, Boston,	27½
Chas. Howard, Hingham,	25
Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester,	24
Barnaby & Moores, Ithica, N. Y.	18½
E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y.	11
Another Plough by Prouty & Mears,	26
" " Charles Howard,	25

Laying the sod on the edge is a method of ploughing seldom practised by good farmers, and when preferred, it can be accomplished by proper management with a good plough for flat work. We did not compete in this manner of ploughing, being desirous to excel **only** in the **best way.**

In turning the furrow over flat, the only way in which these ploughs were brought into competition, Howard's plough turned over only 25 inches to 112 pounds of draught, while the Plough of Prouty & Mears, with the same draught, turned over 27 1-2 inches—**one tenth more than any other Plough.**

This saving of **one tenth of the labor,** to say nothing of the **superior work,** would soon pay for a plough; and in wearing out a plough, it would save the price of several. So it is plain to every observing farmer, that it is better to buy the centre draught Plough, than to have Howard's or any other plough in the above trial, **gratis.**

The most approved method of ploughing among intelligent farmers, is **turning the furrow over flat,** in order to shut in and destroy the weeds and grass, and cause a decomposition of vegetable matter beneath the surface, that the soil may become enriched by the gasses evolved in fermentation.

This important principle in husbandry is completely accomplished by the centre draught Plough, and with superiority of work are combined the valuable qualities of **easy draught, strength,** and **cheapness.**

Let every farmer consider the great importance of saving **one tenth** of the labor of his teams. It is an item in economy, that will soon swell to a large sum, well worthy attention in the purchase of ploughs.

We manufacture these ploughs of various sizes, and the materials and work are superior also. We have an extensive assortment of the most substantial and neatly finished ploughs ever offered in this market, and trust that we shall give satisfaction to those who favor us with their orders.

Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.

march 13 D. PROUTY & CO.

E. Davis's Oxygenated Soap.

THE Improved **Oxygenated Soap** is a Cosmetic, and for Shaving, stands unrivalled. It is a composition in which pure Caustic Alkali is exhibited in its mildest form, united with a large portion of Oxygen—a substance so well known to be essential to life, that it has obtained, in its gaseous form, the name of Vital Air.

In external applications, especially when aided by the cleansing virtues of soap, it has a beneficial effect. It renders the skin soft and pliable, and preserves it in a healthy state; it gives it the bloom and purity of youth, and by its invigorating and strengthening qualities, enables the skin to perform its functions, known to be so necessary to the economy of nature for the preservation of beauty and the enjoyment of health. It removes all cutaneous eruptions, and is recommended as the best remedy for roughness of the hands, freckles, etc., that has ever been offered to the public.

The above, together with a good assortment of Windsor and Fancy Soap, is for sale in any quantity on reasonable terms by A. G. Peck & Co., No. 57 Kilby and 54 Water streets, and Brewer, Stevens & Cushing, No. 90 Washington st., and Geo. H. Chapman, No. 70 State st, up stairs, and E. Davis, Manufacturer's Establishment, Cambridge, Mass.

July 31. 6mo.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

THE **Manufacturer's Insurance Company** with a capital of **$300,000,** all of which has been paid in, and invested according to law, continue to Insure Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, manufactories, Machinery, Goods, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property against loss or damage by fire.

—ALSO—

Vessels, Property, and Freight against the perils of the sea.

☞ Stockholders in incorporated and unincorporated Companies, and partners in trade, may have separate insurance on their Shares, or interest in such companies.

☞ Explanation of the terms and rates of premium (by letter or otherwise) will be communicated to persons desirous of obtaining such information, at the Company's Office, 59 State St., Boston.

G. W. CARTWRIGHT, President.

SAMUEL HUNT, Secretary. 6mo—may22

Franklin Fire Place Cooking Stove.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. LEVI CHACE of Fall River, Mass., has been appointed my AGENT for the United States, for the sale of Rights, and the transaction of other business in relation to my **Franklin Fire Place Cooking Stove;** and the public are cautioned against purchasing, or transacting business with any other person as an Agent. Said Chace has the power to dispose of Rights for States and Counties, and is the only person who has such power. J. L. LOTHROP.

june12—tf

Union Hotel---Brighton.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly repaired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges himself to spare no pains nor expense to make every one "*at home*" who may favor him with their patronage.

nov28—tf JOHN DAVIS.

Farm for Sale.

A SMALL FARM, situated in the south part of Framingham. For further particulars enquire of SAMUEL CURTIS, 15 Washington St., or the Subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL BALLORD.

Aug. 21. tf.

Lemon Syrup Labels,

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this office. june 13

Day's Improved Axletree.

N. C. DAY'S **Patent Improevd Axeltree,** for Wheel Vehicles of all descriptions. In offering this improved Axletree to the public, the inventor feels a confident assurance that the great advantage it possesses in saving power, wear and tear, and in other respects, is such, as when known, will not fail to secure its extensive and general use.

The Axletree is so constructed as to constantly carry with it a quantity of grease, and when properly attached to the stock and inserted in the hub, (as represented in the above cut,) will prevent all dirt and water from getting in between the Axletree and box, better than anything of the kind, to my knowledge, ever yet before the public, as will be obvious to any one who examines it.

One of the greatest advantages of this improvement is that of effectually preventing the Axletree from becoming dry and heated, and thereby spoiled, which frequently happens with those of the common form.

The inventor having used the common Axletree almost every day for seven years, and those of his own invention for the last year, can assure the public from his own experience, that the means used by him in his improvement for keeping out the dirt and water from the arm of the Axletree, and reservoir which constantly carries with it a quantity of grease, completely answers the purpose, and that the Axletree is thereby effectually prevented from becoming dry and heated.

The inventor having been at considerable expense in perfecting and testing this improved Axeltree, has taken out letters patent for the same, and the public are duly cautioned against any infringements thereon, as they will be strictly noticed by legal prosecutions.

I would further give notice that I have appointed Messrs. David Prouty & Co., Nos. 19 and 20 North Market Street, Boston, my sole agents for the sale of my Axeltrees, who have now on hand and are constantly receiving from the factory a general assortment of them, which are made of the best materials and in a superior style and finish which they will sell at reasonable prices. N. C. DAY, Patentee.

Lunenburg, March 27, 1841.

Jayne's Hair Tonic,

For the Growth, Preservation, and Restoration of the Hair.

THIS is an excellent article, and has in numerous instances produced a fine growth of Hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years.

The following communication from the Rev. Professor Eaton, of Hamilton College, New York, in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable, should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

HAMILTON, N. Y. Feb. 15th, 1840.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a process of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of my head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant appeared, and has continued to increase, and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently commenced upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the "Tonic" from the first, and from this cause I apprehend that the effect is at present less than it otherwise would have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statements of what it had done to others, and I was as much surprised as delighted, when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly, if not quite an inch long at the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite thick. I am flushed with sanguine hopes of final success in the diligent use of your Tonic, which (amidst all the HAIR HUMBUGS which have been advertised in the papers,) I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that it WILL MAKE THE HAIR GROW, and no mistake, at least on some heads. GEO. W. EATON,

Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SYMONDS & WHEELER, agents for Dr. D. Jayne, No. 231, Washington St., under Marlboro' Hotel, and SOLOMON CARTER, corner of Hanover and Portland streets, Boston. Also by S. Kidder & Co. Charlestown; Henry White, Roxbury; Christopher P. Skelton, corner of Merrimac and John streets, and G. H. Carlton & Co., City Hall, Lowell; J. H. Marshall & Co., Nashua, N. H.; B. W. Williams, Main St. Taunton; T. J. Farnsworth, Haverhill; Jabez Hill, Millbury; Dorr, Howland & Co., Worcester; Chas Whipple, Newburyport.

SYMONDS & WHEELER are also agents for **Jayne's Expectorant,** a valuable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, **Asthma,** and all Pulmonary Affections.

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, which will effectually destroy Worms.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, &c. 6mo—june19

To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 3, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1¼ to 2½ inch dimensions.

Also, Tim and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of **Lumber** will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of 3mos every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.

oct 17— y

Neck Stock Manufactory.

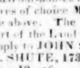
J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer **Stocks,** made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy **Satin Stocks,** made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for **Summer wear.** They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine **Dickeys** and **Bosoms;** low priced **Stocks** of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ **Stocks** made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

Farm for Sale.



PLEASANTLY situated in the easterly part of Bedford, on the Boston and Lowell road, 14 miles from Boston, and about 11 from Lowell, consisting of 55 acres of **Land,** part of which is of superior quality, divided into Mowing, Tillage, Orchard, Wood-land and Pasture, with a convenient **Dwelling House,** recently put in complete repair, calculated to accommodate one or two families; a good **Barn,** and the usual out-houses and out-door conveniences. Also, 10 acres of choice **Mowing Land,** not connected with the above. The Buildings, with the whole, or any part of the Land will be sold as may suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN S. DAVIS, on the premises, or WM. M. SHUTE, 173 Washington St., Boston.

apr10—tf

Our Readers

ARE informed they can purchase **Dry Goods** at the ONE PRICE STORE, No 28 Washington St., at the lowest prices. At that establishment may be found Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings. Also, for summer wear, Linen Drillings, Gambroons, Astrachan and other goods. In particular, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, all widths. Constantly on hand Oil Cloths of every width. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.

Good Russia Diapers at $1 75 per piece.

☞ Families would do well to look at their assortment before purchasing. may8

Cash Paid for Wool.

AT THE WOOL STORE, near the Post Office, Worcester, by BOWEN & BEACH

July 17 tf.

Seed Store and Agricultural

Warehouse,

☞ **7 Merchants' Row, near State Street.** ☜

HOVEY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, PLANTS, &c.

HAVE now completed their stock of **Seeds** for 1841, comprising the largest and finest assortment to be found in New England. The Seeds are all raised expressly for us by experienced growers, and are warranted of the growth of 1840 and of the *best quality.* Particular pains have been taken in the selection of Sugar **Beet, Long Blood Beet,** Carrots, Ruta Baga, Turnips, **Cabbages, &c.,** and purchasers may rely upon the genuineness of the **Seeds.** A few of the more important kinds are annexed:—

Sugar Beet and Blood Beet,	Brown Corn,
Mangel Wurtzel,	Early and Late Peas,
Carrots and Parsnips,	Early and Late Beans,
Ruta Baga and Turnips,	Summer Squashes,
Red and White Onions,	Winter Squashes,
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c	Cucumbers and Melons,
New White Carrot,	Tomato, Egg Plant, &c.
	Pot & Sweet Herb Seeds

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hedge Shears, Billhooks,
Prouty & Mears' Ploughs,	Garden Trowells, Syringes
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns)	Scythes, Sickles, &c.
Hay and Straw Cutters,	Pruning Knives and Saws.
Harrows,	Garden Implements, all kinds,
Shovels, Spades & Forks,	Patridges Patent Forks,
Tree & Bush Pullers,	Axes and Hatchets,
Sugar Mills,	Trace Chains,
Corn Shellers,	Ox Yokes and Bows,
Paint Mills,	Pick Axes,
Sausage Machine,	Iron Bars & Post Spoons.
Cheese Presses,	
Hoes, Rakes and Scuffles,	

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c. cultivated at our own garden, every *new* annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the Bower garden. 20 kinds put up in a box, $100

GRASS SEED, RED and WHITE CLOVER, Lucerne, Millet, Fowl Meadow Grass, Barley, Spring Rye, Wheat, &c of the best quality.

SEEDS put up in boxes, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail; every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* directions for their cultivation, and a liberal discount made to purchasers.

GRAPE VINES of all kinds from 50 cents to $1 00 each.

RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS roots of the finest quality.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, 6 kinds, including Hovey's new Seedling, the largest variety cultivated, the fruit varying from 5 to 6 inches in circumference.

RASPBERRY AND CURRANT bushes of all kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Herbaceous Plants, &c.

DAHLIAS, embracing a collection of more than 200 varieties, the choicest in New England.

FRUIT TREES of all sorts, apples, pears, peaches, &c.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL Books of all kinds.

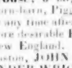
Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis,* on application.

☞ Editors who exchange with the *Cultivator,* are requested to give this advertisement eight insertions, and send to the amount of $5 will be sent to their order. HOVEY & CO.

f13—y

Valuable Farm for Sale,

upon the Connecticut River.



SITUATED in Windsor, Vt., about one mile north of the village. Said **Farm** contains about 170 acres, about 50 acres of which is fine alluvial land, and under as high a state of cultivation as any Farm within one hundred miles of the same; the balance, fine pasture, wood and timber land. The **Buildings** are good, with all the conveniences necessary for a Farm; consisting of a **Mansion House** and **Farm House,** 3 large **Barns,** Sheds, Carriage House, Corn-barn, Piggery, &c &c. Possession will be given any time after the 20th day of January, 1842. A more desirable Farm or residence cannot be found in New England. Inquire of NATHANIEL FAXON, Boston, JOHN MEARS, Esq., Dorchester, ALEXANDER WRIGHT, Esq., Lowell, or of the subscriber on the premises. JOHN PETTES.

N. B. The first of July would be a favorable time for a purchaser to view the Farm and crops.

Windsor, Vt., April 12, 1840. 6mo—apr17

C. W. Brabrook,

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

No. 2, Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of **Feathers, Mattrasses, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Carpets,** &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers. 12mo—oct7

Carpet Warehouse.

CHARLES M. BRIGGS, No. 221 Washington St., opposite Franklin,) has constantly on hand a large assortment of **Carpeting,** of the following descriptions, viz: Brussels, three ply, super, fine, Painted and Straw Carpeting, Rugs, Bocking, &c., which he offers for sale as low as can be bought at any other Warehouse in the city. Those who wish to purchase the above named articles at wholesale or retail, are invited to call and examine before making their selection. tf. may13

Dentistry.

A. BALL, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to **34 Tremont Row,** where he will continue to perform all useful operations, necessary for the preservation of the **Teeth.** Having devoted himself, for several years, exclusively to **Dental Surgery,** and having had extensive experience in all its branches, he hopes to be able to meet the just expectations of those who may need his services. 13w—june19

One Price Store.

ALL Persons purchasing Goods for Families, will do well to call at the ONE PRICE STORE, No. 28 Washington St. We purchase our goods expressly for FAMILY use, and offer every article as low as it POSSIBLY can be afforded, adhering strictly to ONE PRICE, thus enabling those unacquainted with the value of goods, to purchase on as good terms as the most experienced judges.

may8 KIMBALL & PHELPS.

Genuine Russian Kesan Soap.

THIS article, for Shaving or Washing, is superior to any other in use—as regards economy and quality. Gentlemen may depend on obtaining the genuine article at the lowest price, at wholesale and retail, by calling at 231 Washington St., (under Marlboro' Hotel. SYMONDS & WHEELER.

may15—tf

Pure Sperm Oil,

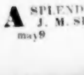
E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State St., have for sale, at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, Winter, Spring, and Fall Strained **Lamp Oil,** of first quality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense. 1y oct 24

Shoes! Shoes!! Shoes!!!

CONSTANTLY receiving, Ladies, Misses', and Children's **Shoes,** of every variety. Also Gentlemen's thick and thin **Boots** and **Shoes,** from the best manufacturers, which are offered for sale at 10 per cent less than City prices. E. H. WARREN

Framingham, April 1, 1841. apr3—tf

Mole Skin Hats.



A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by

J. M. SHERBURNE.

No. 42, Washington Street.

may 9

Paris Gloves.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale by J. M. SHERBURNE, 42, Washington Street.

may9

POETRY.

GO FORTH INTO THE FIELDS.

Go forth into the fields,
Ye denizens of the pent city's mart;
Go forth, and know the glorious nature yields
To the care-wearied heart.

Leave ye the feverish strife,
The jostling, eager, self-devoted throng;
Ten thousand voices wakes now to life,
Call you with succinct song.

Hark! from each fresh-clad bough,
Or hospitl soaring to the golden air,
Bright notes with joyous music, bid you now
To spring's loved haunts repair.

The silvery gleaming rills,
Love with soft murmurs from the grassy lea;
Or gaily sporting in the sunny hills,
Call loudly in their glee!

And the young western breeze,
With breath of odorous from her blossomy chase,
In tones low whispering, 'mong the embowering trees,
Woos you to her embrace.

Go breathe the air of heaven,
Where nature's smiles smile upon your way;
Or as some pine-crown'd summit, tempest driven,
Your wandering footsteps stray.

Seek ye the solemn wood,
Whose giant trunks a verdant roof uprear,
And listen, while the river of some far flood
Thrills the young leaves with fear!

Stand by the tranquil lake,
Sleeping 'neath hillsides, backs of emerald dye,
Save where the wild bird's wings its surface break,
Cleaving the mirror'd sky—

And, if within your breast,
Hallowed by nature's touch one chord remains;
If angel-voices whisper to it you that,
Christ is your God—

A strange delight shall thrill,
A [illegible] like a wave;
Earth's pleasures nearly will your bosom fill,
Seeking its depths with love.

Oh, in the calm, still hours,
The Sabbath hours, when sleeps the air,
And from each church's tiny bell incense flowers,
Let Sabbath breathless prayer—

Pass ye the proud fane by,
The vaulted cities, by dissuading folly trod;
Aye, speak the tongue of spiritless clay,
Go forth and worship God.

Travels in Central America.

[Continued from our last.]

We were toiling on toward the top of the mountain, when, at a sudden turn, we met a solitary traveler. He was a tall, dark complexioned man, with a broad brimmed Panama, rolled up at the sides; a striped woollen Guatimala jacket, with fringe at the bottom; plaid pantaloons, leather spatterdashes, spurs, and sword; he was mounted on a noble mule with a high-peaked saddle, and the butts of a pair of horseman's pistols peeped out of the holsters. His face was covered with sweat and mud, his breast and legs were spattered, and his right side was a complete incrustation; altogether, his appearance was fearful. It seemed strange to meet any one on such a road; and, to our surprise, he accosted us in English. He had set out with muleteers and Indians, but had lost them in some of the windings of the woods, and was seeking his way alone. He had crossed the mountain twice before, but had never known it so bad; he had been thrown twice, once his mule rolled over him, and nearly crushed him; and now she was so frightened that he could hardly urge her along. He dismounted, and the trembling beast and his own exhausted state confirmed all that he had said. He asked us for brandy, wine, or water, anything to revive him; but, unfortunately, our stores were spent, and for him to go back the step was out of the question. Imagine our surprise, when, with his foot buried in the mud, he told us that he had been two years in Guatimala "negotiating" for a bank charter. Fresh as I was from the land of banks, I almost thought he intended a sting at me; but he did not look like one in a humor for jesting, and for the benefit of those who will regard it as an evidence of incipient improvement, I am able to state that he had the charter secured when he rolled over in the mud, and was then on his way to England to sell the stock. He intimated, too, what seemed to better keeping with the scene, that Carrera had marched toward San Salvador, and a battle was daily expected between him and Morazan.

But neither of us had time to linger, and parting, though with some reluctance, almost as abruptly as we had met, we continued our ascent. At one o'clock, to our unspeakable satisfaction, we reached the top of the mountain. There we found a clearing of about two hundred feet in diameter, made for the benefit of benighted muleteers; in different places were heaps of ashes and burnt stumps of wood, the remains of their fires. It was the only place on the mountain which the sun could reach, and here the ground was dry; but the view was bounded by the clearing.

We dismounted, and would have lunched, but had no water to cook; and, after a few minutes' rest, resumed our journey.—The descent was as bad as the ascent; and, instead of stopping to let the mules breathe, as they had done in ascending, the muleteers seemed anxious to determine in how short a time they could tumble them down the mountain. In one of the maddest dashes we were shot up by the falling of a mule before, and the crowding upon us of all behind; and, at the first convenient place, we stopped until the whole caravan had passed. The carelessness of the mules was extraordinary. For an hour I watched the movements of the one before me. At times he put one of his fore feet on a root of stone, and tried it as a [illegible]; sometimes he drew his fore legs out of a bed of mud from the shoulders, and sometimes it was one continued alternation of sinking and pulling out.

This is the great high road to the city of Guatimala, which has always been a place of distinction in Spanish America. Almost all the travel and merchandise from Europe passes over it; and our guide said that the reason it was so bad was because it was traversed by so many mules. In some countries this would be a reason for making it better; but it was pleasant to find that the people to whom I was accredited were relieved from one of the sources of contention at home, and did not trouble themselves with the complicated questions attendant upon internal improvements.*

In two hours we reached a wild mountain torrent, foaming and breaking over its rocky bed, and shaded by large trees. It was called El Arroyo del Muerto, or Stream of the Dead. The muleteers were already distributed on the rocks or under the shade of the trees, eating their frugal meal of corn-cakes; the mules were in the river, or scattered along the bank; and we selected a large tree, which spread its branches over us like a roof and so near the stream that we could dip our drinking-cups into the water.

All the anxiety which I had been able to spare during the day from myself I had bestowed upon the barometer on the back of the guide. He carried, besides, a small white pitcher, with a red rim, on the belt of his machete, of which he was very proud and very careful; and several times, after a stumble and a narrow escape, he turned round and held up the pitcher with a smile, which gave me hopes of the barometer; and, in fact, he had carried it through without its being broken; but, unfortunately, the quicksilver was not well secured, and the whole had escaped. It was impossible to repair it in Guatimala, and the loss of this barometer was a source of regret during our whole journey; for we ascended many mountains, the heights of which have never been ascertained.

But we had another misadventure, which, at the moment, touched us more nearly. We sat on the ground, Turkish fashion, with cloth and space between us. Augustin placed before us a well-filled napkin; and, as we lipped water from the clear stream by our side, a spirit of bitter days came over us, and we spoke in contempt of railroads, cities, and hotels; but oh, publicans, you were avenged. We unrolled the napkin, and the scene that presented itself was too shocking, even for the strongest nerves. We had provided bread for three days, eggs boiled hard, and two roasted fowls for as long as they might last. Augustin had forgotten salt, but he had placed in the napkin a large paper of gunpowder as an adventure of his own. The paper was broken, and the bread, fowls, and eggs were thoroughly seasoned with this new condiment. All the beauty of the scene, all our expansiveness, everything except our tremendous appetites, left us in a moment. Country taverns rose up before us; and we, who had been so amiable, chused Augustin, and wished him the whole murderous seasoning to his own body. We could not pick out enough to satisfy hunger. It was perhaps the most innocent way of tasting gunpowder, but even so it was a bitter pill. We picked and made excavations for immediate use, but the rest of our stores was lost.

* Since that time the Constituent assembly of Guatimala has imposed a tax of one dollar upon every bale of merchandise that passes over the mountain, to the improvement of the road.

[To be continued.]

Dreadful Catastrophe.

We learn from the Elmira N. Y. Republican the following details of a late horrible catastrophe. The House of Sylvester H. Brown, on South Creek, about eight miles from Elmira, was consumed by fire on the 11th inst., at about 11 o'clock at night; and four persons, viz: two sons of Mr Brown—one aged 7, and the other 5 years. Thomas Smith aged 10 years, and a daughter of Ezekel Campbell aged 13 years. The persons burnt slept in cars, while Mr Brown and his wife and a babe, who slept below, barely escaped with no saving any thing but their clothes. The fragments of bones were placed in a coffin and buried in the public burying ground near the house of J. R. Tobias. Mr Smith was a stone mason, formerly from Smithville, Chenango County. The fire caught from a "Stove Shanty" joining the house, very probably near the stove-case, which prevented a descent of the persons up stairs—we must suppose there was no upper window large enough to admit of jumping through.

Fire at West Amesbury.

We learn that, on Tuesday afternoon last week, a Barn belonging to Mr. Wm. Gray, from some cause not known, took fire, and, with its contents, was entirely consumed. The Barn was situated within eight feet of the house, which, but for the prompt and energetic exertions of the neighbors, would have shared the same fate. As it was, the fire damaged the house to the amount of one or two hundred dollars.

The loss of Mr Gray, is estimated at three or four hundred dollars—his insurance being but one hundred, consequently no loss is considerable.

Mr Gray is a very industrious and worthy man, and we trust the public will, in some measure at least, recompence him for the loss he has sustained. [Village Cross rept.

It is stated that the city debt of Boston has been reduced during the last financial year more than $33,000, being the first year in which the debt has not been increased for seventeen years. The debt, at the present time, amounts to $1,601,-000. We suppose the City Authorities intend to clear off the whole of it forthwith as the taxes for the present year are over ten per cent higher than they were last year.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

The steamship Caledonia, Capt. McKellar, arrived Saturday morning, at half past 6 o'clock, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 4th inst.—thus making the passage from Liverpool to Boston in 13 days and 18 hours.

She brought 108 passengers to Halifax, landed 33 there, and took on board 27 additional ones, making 97 to this port.

The steamship Acadia arrived at Liverpool on the 28th ult, in 11 days and 10 hours from this port, being the shortest passage ever made.

The intelligence by the Caledonia is favorable as regards the crops in England; otherwise it is of no great importance.

The British Parliament assembled on the 18th, but as the new Ministry was not yet complete, very little business had been transacted.

Sir Robert Peel, as was expected with his political friends, has come into power, and we are happy to say by the last information from England our apprehensions of a war between the two countries are much relieved.

The following is a portion of the speech of the British Queen on the opening of the new Parliament:

My Lords and Gentlemen: We are commanded by her majesty to acquaint you that her majesty has availed herself of the earliest opportunity of resorting to your advice and assistance after the dissolution of the last parliament.

Her majesty continues to receive from foreign powers the gratifying assurances of their desire to maintain with her majesty the most friendly relations.

Her majesty regrets that the negotiations between her plenipotentiaries in China and the Chinese government have not yet been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and that it has been necessary to call into action the forces which her majesty has sent to the China seas, but her majesty still trusts that the Emperor of China will see the justice of the demand which her majesty's plenipotentiaries have been instructed to make. Her majesty is happy to inform you that the differences which had arisen between Spain and Portugal about the execution of a treaty concluded by those powers in 1830, for regulating the navigation of the Douro, have been adjusted amicably, and with honor to both parties, by the aid of her majesty's mediation.

The debt incurred by the legislature of Upper Canada for the purposes of public works is a serious obstacle to further improvements, which are essential to the United Province. Her majesty has authorized the governor-general to make a communication on the subject to the council and assembly of Canada. Her majesty will direct the papers to be laid before you, and trust that your earnest attention will be directed to matters so materially affecting the welfare of Canada and the strength of the empire.

My Lords and Gentlemen: We are more especially commanded to declare to you that the extraordinary expenses which the events in Canada, China, and the Mediterranean have occasioned, and the necessity of maintaining a force adequate to the protection of our extensive possessions, have made it necessary to consider the means of increasing the public revenue. Her majesty is anxious that this object should be effected in a manner least burthensome to her people, and it has appeared to her majesty, after full deliberation, that you may at this juncture properly direct your attention to the revision of duties affecting the productions of foreign countries. It will be for you to consider whether some of these duties are not so trifling in amount as to be unproductive to the revenue, while they are vexatious to commerce. You may further examine whether the principle of protection, upon which others of these duties are founded, be not carried to an extent injurious alike to the income of the state and the interests of the people.

Her majesty is desirous that you should consider the laws which regulate the trade in corn. It will be for you to determine whether these laws do not aggravate the natural fluctuations of supply; whether they do not embarrass trade, derange the currency, and by their operation diminish the comfort and increase the privations of the great body of the community.

Her majesty feeling the deepest sympathy with those of her subjects who are now suffering from distress and want of employment, it is her earnest prayer that all our deliberations may be guided by wisdom, and may conduce to the happiness of her beloved people.

The report that Mr. Fox had been instructed to demand his passports, in case McLeod was not discharged without a trial, is not confirmed. The tone of Lord Palmerston, in replying to some questions propounded to him by a member of Parliament, is all that could be desired. Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Fox appears to have had an excellent effect.

The overland mail from India had arrived, which left Bombay on the 19th July, and brought dates from China to May 20, but nothing of importance had transpired. The Emperor is still decided in resisting, and he had ordered a numerous muster of troops, which are to be commanded by his brother in person. Admiral Parker and Sir Hugh Pottinger left Bombay for China on the 7th of July, in the steamer Sesostris. Rear Admiral de la Susse anchored on the 20th August before Athens, with the Inflexible and the St. Peter.

Great commercial distress continued in the manufacturing districts. The Liverpool papers state that there never was a period in the history of England when the poorer classes suffered more for the want of employment, and the advance in price of almost every description of food. One English paper seriously recommends a war with the United States as the only means of giving people employment and saving them from starvation!

A vast number of Irish peasants have, as usual, gone over to England to assist in the labors of harvest. A great proportion of them, from the unfavorable state of the weather, were suffering great privations, and many of them were in the union workhouses.

Sad Accident at Brest.

The Armonicain of Brest, of August 26th, contains an account of an awful accident which occurred in that port on the 24th, and which filled the town with consternation. The Venus frigate had been fitted up for the purpose of allowing the artillerymen of the port to practice firing with the great guns—225 shots had been fired, when one of the guns exploded and carried destruction all around. 21 artillerymen were struck with the fragments of the gun, three of whom were killed on the spot, and three died in half an hour afterwards; eleven were severely wounded and carried to the hospital—the remainder were attended on board.

The Fire at Smyrna.

The ravages occasioned by the late fire at Smyrna were immense. Nearly one half of the city had been reduced to ashes. Between 12,000 and 13,000 houses and shops had been consumed; 11 of the 13 Turkish quarters or parishes were almost entirely destroyed, and the Jewish town had ceased to exist. The losses were calculated at 200,000,000 piastres, 2000,000*l*. On the 6th Smyrna was again threatened by the breaking out of the fire on the scene of its first ravages, and it continued to burn for some time, destroying several large houses which had escaped on the 20th ult, until some French and Austrian seamen succeeded in effectually checking the progress of the flames. The committee of charity had already collected 120 000 piastres in Smyrna, and received 30,000 from Constantinople, to relieve the sufferers by the catastrophe, and distributed upwards of 6000 ration daily since its occurrence. The Sultan had subscribed 400,000 piastres towards the relief, and ordered 25,000 occques of flour to be immediately placed at the disposal of the victims of the fire. M. Christides, the Greek Minister, passed through Smyrna on the 9th, on his way to Athens.

The Box Tunnel on the Great Western Railroad.

As a splendid monument of the industry and of the genius of our country, this tunnel is equal, if not superior, to any that the ingenuity and perseverance of man has ever accomplished. In order that our readers may form some idea of the tunnel, we may here remark that it is within a few yards of two miles in length, that it runs 306 feet below the surface of the earth, and that a great portion of it has been cut out of a solid rock. One mile and a quarter of this is lined with masonry; the quantity of excavation was about 36,000 yards, and the number of bricks nearly twenty millions. One ton of gunpowder was used for blasting, and one ton of candles were consumed per week, for upwards of two years and a half, and three horses have been daily employed in it. The solidity of the work, the symmetry of the entire arch, and the beauty of its two fronts, built of picked Bath stone, command universal admiration. The three great *desiderata* of the tunnel, viz.—absence from danger, darkness and damp—have been in this perfectly acquired. It is so dry within, that one might walk through it in slippers. It is lighted by six shafts, which give by day a sufficient light, and is as safe as any other part of the line. [Bristol Mirror.

Attempted Jail Breaking.

We learn from the National Intelligencer that on Wednesday night, an attempt of escape was made by Barney Manly, Parkinson and Blakely, who were lately committed to the Washington jail for riot &c. They were confined in an upper room of the prison. The Intelligencer says: "Fortunately, their operations in sawing a hole in the roof of their room were overheard by the prison keeper, who went in, and found all the prisoners counterfeiting sleep, although the aperture above them afforded full proof of what they had just been about. On further examination it was found that the prisoners had woven out of two blankets a strong and well adapted rope, about twelve or fourteen feet in length. We have just been shown the rope, which is certainly the production of master workmen. It appears probable that some of the females permitted to visit the prisoners in jail had supplied them with a saw, to aid them in breaking prison. We understand that the three prisoners are all now safely caged and hobbled in a cell, which is well lined with iron, and from which escape is hardly possible."

Military Review.

The 2d Batallion of Light Infantry, 2d Brigade, 1s Division, paraded at Taunton on Wednesday under command of Major B. R. Gulliver, and were reviewed by Gen. White and Staff. So fine a display of military discipline and science in the field, is seldom witnessed, and the thousands who were gathered there seemed to enjoy it.

One accident we learn, occurred on the field. While the companies were firing, the horse of Mr Charles Richmond became frightened and ungovernable. Mr. Richmond, his daughter and little son were thrown from the carriage and Miss Richmond severely injured. The other two we understood, were not seriously hurt.

Extraordinary Longevity. Mr. John Smith died recently in Hardin county, Ky., at the advanced age of 106 years.—He has a son living between 80 and 90 years of age, and several grand-children from 50 to 65, besides a large flock of great grand-children who have families. [Louisville Advertiser.

Municipal Court.

Commonwealth vs. *Richard Ingalls*. Mr Bemis, counsel for the prisoner, moved for a new trial, on the ground of the Judge's charge to the jury being in error.

The following prisoners were sentenced as follows:

John Pickett, for the robbery of a trunk containing money and notes from Leonard Putney's store, 1 year hard labor in the House of Correction.

Francis Bartlett, seaman, for robbing J. L. Chodlet of a pocket book containing $100.

1 year and six months hard labor in the State Prison.

James McLoghlin and *Mathew Hunt*, for stealing two tubs of butter from the wagon of W. F. White of Ashby, 4 months hard labor in the House of Correction.

Mary Gardiner, colored, for violently assaulting with a bludgeon John Thompson, fined $50 and cost of prosecution—if not paid in 6 days, to be confined to the House of Correction for 6 months.

Benjamin Breeden, for insulting and assaulting Miss Caroline Brazier and Miss Miranda Gates.

Charles Whitehouse, for assaulting and robbing of Mr Daniel Ballard, jr. 10 years hard labor in the State Prison.

The sentence of R. Ingalls, who was concerned with Whitehouse, was on motion of counsel postponed until Wednesday.

Court of Common Pleas, Taunton.

The Court of Common Pleas, for Bristol County, assembled in Taunton, on Monday of last week, and adjourned on Saturday, Judge Warren presiding—having transacted an amount of civil and criminal business which might reasonably occupy any Court double that time. This extraordinary despatch, must be attributed mainly to the excellent business habits of Mr Clifford the County Attorney.—The Grand Jury, at Taunton, returned 13 bills of indictment, nearly all of which were tried. Four persons were sentenced to the State Prison, for shop breaking, and stealing, and the rest were consigned to the care of Col. Baylies, the excellent superintendant of the County Prison, at New Bedford.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

Drawing a Chalk Line.

Or, reserving the right of passage.

AN INCIDENT FOUNDED ON A FACT.

This is a strange world, or if you please, many strange things occur in this world—either way suits us,—and amongst the strange things which happen in this strange world, some are ludicrous and some are serious—some are one thing, and some another. Many things, too, which take place, are shrouded in the dark pall of mystery, and remain unknown and inexplicable, till some chance of fate or fortunate draw aside the veil from our vision, and we behold objects which before we had not thought of. Thus has it been with the present story, which we are about to unfold. Like a sweet flower blushing unseen, it has long remained concealed. But chance has given it to us, and we shall now give to our readers the story of *Drawing a Chalk-line, or Reserving the Right of Passage*.

"Once upon a time" there came to this city a young Kentuckian, for the purpose of learning the sciences of medicine and surgery. He was tall and athletic, shrewd, apt and intelligent, with a "little sprinkling" of waggishness. He was inducted into the Charity Hospital, and a room in the third story given him as a study. On entering into his new quarters he was introduced to a young French gentleman, occupying the room also as a student.—The young Frenchman, it seems, was very frank in his manners—courteous yet cold—and he thus addressed his new companion:

"Sir, I am indeed pleased to see you, and hope that we may prove mutually agreeable; but in order that this may be the case, I will inform you that I have had several former room mates, with none of whom could I ever agree; we could never pursue our studies together. This room contains two beds; as the oldest occupant, I claim that nearest the window."

The Kentuckian assented.

"Now," says the Frenchman, "I'll draw the 'boundary line' between our territories, and we shall each agree not to encroach upon the other's rights," and taking a piece of chalk from his pocket, he made the mark of division, mid-way, from one side of the room to the other.—"Sir," he added, "I hope you have no objection to the treaty."

"None in the world, sir," answered the stranger, "I am perfectly satisfied with it." He then sent down for his baggage, and both students sat down with their books.

The Frenchman was soon deeply engaged; while "Old Kaintuck" was watching him, and thinking what a singular genius he must be, and how he might 'fix' him.

Thus things went on until dinner time came. The bell was rung—the Frenchman popped up, adjusted his cravat, brushed up his whiskers and mustachios, and as-saved to depart.

"Stand, Sir!" said the stranger, suddenly placing himself with his toe to the mark, directly before the French student, "if you cross that line—by G—d, you'r a dead man!"

The Frenchman stood pale with astonishment. The Kentuckian moved not a muscle of his face. Both remained in silence for some moments, when the Frenchman exclaimed, "Is it possible that I did not reserve the right of passage?"

"No sir, indeed you did not; and you pass this line at your peril"

"But how shall I get out of the room?"

"There is the window, which you reserved to yourself—you may use that; but you pass not that door—MY door, which you generously LEFT me."

The poor Frenchman was fairly caught. He was in a quandary, and made all sorts of explanations and entreaties. The Kuckian took compassion on him, thinking that going out of a third window was not "what it's cracked to be," said to his new friend, "Sir, so that we may be mutually agreeable, let out that hateful chalk-line and let pass."

The Frenchman politely thanked him, and since the settlement of that "knotty question" they have been the very best friends.

[From the Albany Cultivator.]

Signs of Better Times.

1. All agricultural produce commands a fair, steady, compensating price. A period of depression has existed, or the mass of the nation are convinced that the greatest industry, and slow and sure gains are far preferable to the haphazard, demoralizing influence of such laws as would make all rich.

2. Speculation has had its day, and the thousands who have been ruined by it have had time to repent at their leisure, and the mass of the nation are convinced that the greatest industry, and slow and sure gains are far preferable to the haphazard, demoralizing influence of such laws as would make all rich.

3. Agriculture, it is evident, is assuming its proper place in the estimation of the public. This may be attributed in part to the knowledge respecting it which has been distributed by agricultural journals, and in part to the results of the agricultural census, the results of which have demonstrated the paramount importance of this interest.

4. We find evidence that the intelligent reading men begin to think and act upon information on the subject of agriculture, in the fact that all our leading newspapers and most influential journals are in the habit of devoting a part of their publications to the dissemination of papers interesting to the farmer.

5. In the processes of farming great advances are making. We have this year seen crops of the heaviest grain where, only a few years since, a bog existed; better and more productive kinds of corn and other grain have been brought to notice; the culture of flax has been introduced, and found an important auxiliary to the farmer; more attention is paid to the cleaning of land and the destruction of weeds, than formerly.

6. Superior breeds of cattle, sheep and swine have been introduced, and are rapidly spreading over the country; in short, the elements of national prosperity were never more fully developing themselves than now. Let the farmer be thankful.

Burglary and Arson.

A building in Millbury, owned by A. G. Randall, and occupied by Simmons & Stone, and others as tenements, was broken into on night of the 17th inst, robbed and fire.

By the active exertions of the Fire Department, the building was but partly destroyed. Damage to the building $2000—insured at the Mutual Office, Worcester. The goods were insured at the Manufacturers' Office.

This is the second attempt of the kind upon the same building within a few

The Notorious Lett.

This noted desperado has been sentenced to seven years imprisonment. His crimes have been numerous, and the punishment seems well deserved. It will be recollected that he embarked with McKenzie in the contemplated Canadian rebellion, but was apprehended, but escaped from a railroad car on his way to prison, subsequently returned to Canada, where he blew up the Welland Canal and Brock's Monument. On the night before he was arrested at Buffalo, he was in Canada maturing a plan to seize the steamboat Great Britain, then full of passengers. These repeated outrages indicate a character exceedingly dangerous to the safety of a community, and the rest proves the efficacy of large rewards.

Military Intelligence.

Brig. Gen. Wool left his head quarters at Troy, N.Y., on the 12th inst. on a tour to the U. S. military posts in Maine.

2d *Artillery*—180 men, under command of Col. Fanning, have arrived at Fort Monroe.

1st *Infantry*.—The steamboat Massachusetts arrived at Jefferson Barracks, July 31, with 210 men, destined to Forts Crawford and Snelling. They will remain a few days at the barracks. [Navy Chronicle.

On Tuesday night last Capt. Wm. Cole of the sloop Countersign, of Fall River, Mass., was knocked overboard and drowned, by the sloop Emperor, of Brooklyn, running into the Countersign off Long Island Sound.

Accident. Mr. John P. Milton Rowley, fell from his ox-cart, loaded with three tons of Hay, and one wheel passed over his breast, and killed him instantly. He has left a wife and two or three children.

The Fair and Cattle Show of the New York State Agricultural Society takes place at Syracuse on the 29th and 30th inst.

Fatal Occurrence. A Chambersburg paper states, that on Sunday last, as a train of passenger cars was passing through a deep cut, one mile east of Chambersburg, a man riding a colt suddenly darted forward the engine, from an excavation on the side of the rail-way, and was struck by the animal directly on the track. The engine passed over the upper part of the head, cutting it off, and causing instant death.